NORTH CAROLINA RURAL ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE MAGAZINE

THE Carolina Farmer

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JULY, 1952

NORTH CAROLINA—TOBACCOLAND, U. S. A.

Farm Bureau—or Mr. Kline?

All North Carolina farmers, particularly those who belong to the Farm Bureau, should read carefully the "Washington Report" on this page. In it William Roberts turns a searchlight on the activities of Allan B. Kline, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation. What he finds does not speak well for Mr. Kline, or Farm Bureau if its president has been expressing the feelings of the organization.

Farm Bureau policy is set by a national board of directors—a board that has frequently failed to agree on controversial issues since Mr. Kline became president five years ago. We have no way of knowing how many directors supported the proposal to cut REA's budget by almost $3,000,000; but we are confident the organization was not speaking for its North Carolina members. Right now farmers all over this state are pleading for telephones and getting no concrete assurances from REA that loans can be made in the near future to make them possible. Hundreds of applications are bogged down in Washington because REA has not been able to get sufficient funds from congress to process them. In effect, the cut proposed by Mr. Kline would kill the telephone program and cripple electrification activities.

Since Mr. Kline urged larger appropriations for the Extension Service (closely related to Farm Bureau), his actions cannot be considered a patriotic economy move. For our part, we find it impossible to reconcile Mr. Kline's actions with the stated purposes of the Farm Bureau.

The Meaning of Security

More and more in this election year we see references to the word "security"; and, like so many other words, it has come to mean something entirely different from the concept most of us have always had. Today, if we are to believe what we hear, security in itself is a bad thing—it destroys initiative and free enterprise; it gives people a false feeling that all their troubles are going to be taken care of for them—it kills the desire to "get ahead."

This word has had a curious, and somewhat frightening, evolution. Those of us who have the land in our heart and veins remember when "security" was always thought of in the light of another great word—freedom. We grew up believing the farm offered the ultimate in these two great human desires. Now we find that people would have us believe it is impossible to have both—that by accepting the tremendous gains made in agricultnre during the past two decades we are selling ourselves into slavery. This is too much for even politicians to believe farmers will swallow.

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Washington Report

BY WILLIAM S. ROBERTS
Editor, RURAL ELECTRIFICATION
Official Publication of the
National Rural Electric Cooperative Association

While the Senate this month sustained the House in making appropriations for continued administration of REA electrification and telephone programs, the position of the leader of one of the three great American farm organizations is deeply distressing some Members of Congress, as well as farm and rural officials. Both houses of Congress ignored the proposal made to the House Appropriations Committee by Allan B. Kline, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, for whittling REA to a shadow of its former self.

In one of the most fiery Appropriations Committee hearings behind closed doors, Kline demanded "REA administrative expenses be reduced by approximately 30% or $2,700,000" during the next year. "In justification," he said, "budget information shows a substantial reduction in the number of consumers to be connected in the year 1953 as compared with the actual number connected in 1951 . . . The number of farms which are electrified is approximately 86% or greater. . . ."

Members of the House committee sharply criticized AFBF's president for asking cuts in REA and most other general agricultural services, while seeking more funds for special projects. Committee Chairman Rep. Jamie L. Whitten (Miss.) told Kline, "You have taken the budget and made certain recommendations, apparently with little knowledge of the details and without any knowledge of what land managing agencies are . . . ." Of Kline's proposal to curtail REA, entirely ignoring the telephone loan program, Rep. Whitten said, "Well, that sounds easy. But every application for every loan and everything that is done depends upon the folks to do it. . . . There is a joint fund on administrative expenses for the REA and the rural telephone program. The record shows that for the reduction in the REA electricity program there is corresponding increase in the work load for the telephones. If we are in an emergency and if the situation is as short as I hear it is with regard to labor, there is a need to help with the rural telephone program. This is not a grant but a loan which they pay back with interest."

Members of both parties on the committee were vehement. Rep. Walt Horan (Wash.) said, "We cannot look at the agriculture budget without feeling strongly as the chairman does, about these and other things, and we are getting pretty fighting mad about them."

Rep. H. Carl Andersen (Minn.) pointed out to Kline, "Compare the appropriations for 1940 and 1945 and you'll find that the Department of Agriculture is the only one which has received less money this year than was given to it in the years mentioned above." Whitten earlier had charged "inconsistency of your position" to Kline, declaring, "Everybody knows the close relationship between the Farm Bureau and the Extension Service, and you want to cut everything else." When Kline persisted, he repeated pointedly, "You want to increase the Extension Service, and that is what the Farm Bureau has been after, and you want to cut down almost everything else. This thing is upsetting to me."

Other appearances and action by the Farm Bureau's national president have been equally distressing to rural electric and agricultural leaders, including some active Farm Bureau

(Continued on Page 6)

From Marshall To Morehead

By Jerry Anderson

As the calendar turned the second week in July, farmers across North Carolina talked of only one thing—the weather. From Marshall to Morehead crops were scorched and the land was bone-dry. In the East, tobacco growers were watching the skies and estimating the already-considerable damage to their crops; in the West, burley growers were faced with the prospect of transplanting time running out if rain did not come soon. We hope conditions are better by the time you read this.

* * *

Last month in this column we commented on the reception given President Truman's remarks to the Electric Consumer's Conference by the Raleigh newspapers. As you will note on page 3, The President made another public power speech last month in Arkansas; in Charlotte, the *Observer* used this speech as an excuse for one of its frequent editorials to make love to private power companies and lambast public power.

The *Observer* said piously that Mr. Truman misrepresented facts, and then went on to reel off a series of uninformed generalities about the power situation that amazed us. The *Observer* is a responsible publication that is read each day by hundreds of thousands of people; on the basis of what they read, many of these people form opinions on subjects which they know relatively little about. Certainly the *Observer* recognizes its responsibilities to its readers — to report fairly, accurately, and impartially on all public issues. All papers, of course, have the right to express their editor's opinions on their editorial page; but in its lead editorial on July 5 we believe the *Observer* disregarded the principles for which it stands.

That editorial was more than an expression of opinion. It said, among other things, that private power is cheaper and serves the people better than public power. The writer attempts to prove this by comparing rural electrification in North Carolina and Tennessee. In this state, he says, a much higher percentage of farms are electrified, and without the "socialistic schemes" of Secretary of the Interior Oscar Chapman, and without benefit of river valley authorities and power administrations.

Nowhere does he mention the rural electric cooperatives; the entire tone of his comment is that private power companies in this state have alone accomplished the rural electrification job.

He also has a lot to say about government dams—a subject which he seems to know even less about. He says these dams have "put so many private power companies out of business that it is idle talk to say that they are not harmed by this government competition."

Private power companies are now buying the lion's share of the power generated at these dams, and are clamoring and lobbying for legislation that would make them the sole purchasers. Assuming they know more about the power business than the *Observer's* editorial writer, we fail to see how they are being "put out of business." He might have mentioned, too, that the government sells all the power it produces at wholesale to private companies, co-ops, and municipalities—it does not retail one kilowatt-hour.

The writer makes his tirade absurd to the point of being ridiculous by concluding that government dams set a precedent by which the government can seize and collectivize farms.

(Continued on Page 10)

776 Attend Carolina Co-op Meetings

Agriculture Teachers, County Agents Hear Cooperative Story From Local Leaders

Campbells To Star in Davie Movie

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Campbell of Route 2, Statesville, will "star" in a unique movie being filmed in the service area of the Davie Electric Membership Corporation of Mocksville.

Produced by Davie, directed by Mrs. Wyona Johnson and filmed by Archie Jones, the movic will tell the story of the Davie co-op and its members. The Campbells, as typical co-op members, make a tour of the office, sit in on a directors' meeting, and head out to the country to see what electricity is doing for the co-operative's member-owners.

Along the way they see power at work in such diversified farm enterprises as orchards, dairying, poultry and homemaking.

According to Mrs. Johnson, Davie home economist, the movie is being filmed primarily for showing at community meetings. It will be another medium for Davie's already extensive power-use and member-relations program.

Contest Is Planned For Dairy Farmers

Who is North Carolina's most efficient dairy farmer?

A contest to determine the answer to this question is being sponsored this year by the National Dairy Products Corporation through the co-operation of its local member companies.

Two bronze plaques and $150 in prize money will be awarded, according to Marvin E. Senger, dairy specialist for State College Extension Service. All Dairy Herd Improvement Association (DHIA) members with 10 cows or more who will have completed at least one year of testing by the end of 1952 are eligible to enter.

Purpose of the competition is to encourage efficient production of milk through recommended practices in feeding and managing the dairy herd. A questionnaire will be made available at the close of the year for all DHIA members who wish to enter.

Feeding practices to be judged include use of pasture, grain, and roughage, with special emphasis on pasture. Management includes kinds of sires used, reasons for culling and herd replacemcnts, labor-saving devices, average days in milk, and average days dry.

General appearance and upkeep of farmstead will be covered. In herd health, consideration will be given to Bang's disease and tuberculosis testing, mastitis control, and gencral sanitation. Distribution of production will place emphasis on fall freshening for milk production when most needed.

Robeson Co. Agent Gets Fellowship

Fellowships for advanced study in the field of agriculture have been awarded by the Frank R. Pierce Foundation to Otto P. Owens, Robeson County Agent, and three other Agricultural Agents in Pennsylvania, Missouri and Washington, according to J. R. Surtman, Charlotte, N. C., Foundation pres.

The Fellowships were presented at an Award Dinner June 27 at the Grosse Pointe Yacht Club near Detroit.

Four regional committees consisting of outstanding authorities in the fields of agriculture and education selected the winners from a large field of applicants. Selections were made on the basis of achievements in agricultural extension work and the applicant's potential value to extension work.

Each Fellowship provides a grant of $2,000 plus the tuition fee for nine months of advanced study in agriculture at the institution selected by the Fellow.

Thomas A. Farrell, President of Dearborn Motors, was the speaker at the Award Dinner. Presentations of awards were made by Mr. Surtman.

The Foundation was created by the 32 Dearborn Distributors in the U. S. in memory of the late Frank R. Pierce, first president of Dearborn Motors. Its purpose is to give county agents, associate county agents, and assistant county agents of outstanding ability an opportunity to broaden their knowledge and develop their abilities for greater service to agriculture.

Phone Program Moves Ahead In Carolina

REA announced two rural telephone loans during June that will place 2192 new dial phones in North Carolina homes.

The Cherokee Telephone Cooperative at Mountain City, Tennessee was allotted $327,000 to acquire the Banner Elk (N. C.) Telephone Company, which had been serving 98 customers, and build 172 miles of new line to serve 550 subscribers.

A $985,000 loan was made to the Heins Telephone Company at Sanford, which now serves 2515 customers. The loan will enable Heins to build 199 new miles of line and rebuild 36 miles, adding 1642 new subscribers. Dial offices will be installed in Jonesboro, Broadway, Sanford, and Olivia.

Lumbee River Co-op Gets Expansion Loan

The Lumbee River Electric Membership Corporation at Red Springs last month received a loan of $670,000, most of which will be used for system improvements.

C. L. Ballance, president of the co-op, said the loan will cover building three additional substations and taking on three additional metering points from Carolina Power and Light Company. The funds will also cover rephasing and the extension of service to some 500 new members, Ballance said.

Over 400 agriculture teachers and county agents were among the 776 people who attended a series of six meetings held over the state last month to acquaint farm leaders with the aims of cooperatives.

They heard Harry B. Caldwell, Master of the N. C. Grange, blast critics of co-ops, pointing out that the system is more than a century old in this country and presents no threat to ordinary profit-making enterprises.

"Cooperatives are legitimate forms of private enterprise," Caldwell said, "and they are as American as baseball."

In another speech to the group, A. L. Teachey, head of the State Department of Agriculture Vocational program, said "Stories that cooperatives are trying to kill free enterprise are not true. They are a form of private enterprise for farmers as a group."

The meetings were sponsored by the cooperatives of North Carolina through the N. C. Cooperative Council.

Many of the electric co-op managers who attended came away with high praise of the meetings. D. M. Robinson, vice-president of the Tarheel Association, said "I think all the cooperatives in the state will be strengthened by the pertinent, factual information these educational workers received."

That seemed to be the consensus of opinion of those who took part in the meetings. Caldwell, Teachey, and D. S. Weaver, Director of the Extension Service, made

(Continued on Page 6)

Truman Again Hits Tactics Of Power Lobby in Major Speech

"The private power lobby would like to put the electric co-ops out of business; I'm not going to let them."

Using these words as his theme, President Truman hurled his second blast within five weeks at the lobbying tactics of America's private power companies in a speech prepared for joint dedication of Bull Shoales Dam, where he spoke July 2, and nearby Norfolk Dam, which he visited earlier in the day. Both Dams are in Arkansas.

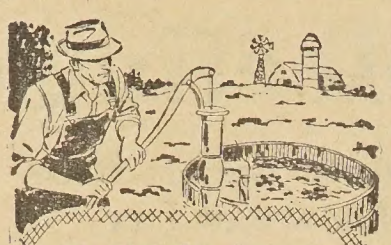
Declaring that power is no good unless it gets to the people who need it, Mr. Truman said:

"Everytime we try to do something to help the people some special interest pops up and yells 'socialism' . . . the power lobby has teamed up with the same interests as fought against price supports for farmers and minimum wages for workers."

The President reminded his audience that these same two dams were opposed by private power companies while he was in the Senate. "They made speeches, ran ads and appeared before committees in an effort to brand the dams as unnecessary and impractical," he said.

"Here the public interest ran head-on into selfish interests, the President said, because the dams "were to provide power and the private companies thought nobody should produce power except themselves . . . but you can't fool the people of the U. S., no matter how much you spend on false and misleading advertising."

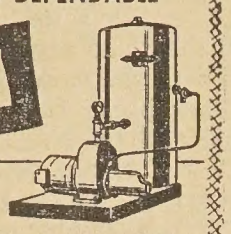
The Bull Shoales speech stepped up the intensity of the searchlight the President turned on the power lobby in his address before the Electric Consumer's Conference in Washington, May 26 *(Carolina Farmer, June, 1952)*. At that time the President said he was considering asking the Attorney General to investigate the million dollar tax write-off claimed by power companies for advertising that may violate the Corrupt Practices Act.



Eliminate this chore with plenty of running water

GET A DEPENDABLE

DELCO



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Pride in Ownership Includes The

Care and Use of Electric Systems

By L. K. Stevenson,
Electrification Advisor, Wake EMC

PRIDE of ownership which farm families feel for their livestock and the care they show on them is an old story that probably had its beginnings when primitive man first domesticated animals.

Pride of farm families in their electrical systems and equipment is just as genuine and justifiable. But because these things are relatively new many farm families do not know the simple principles of care and maintenance which are essential for reaping the full benefit from their new servant, electricity.

STEVENSON

The wiring system is not ordinarily visible. But don't forget that an adequate wiring system is a preliminary requirement for satisfactory use of power.

Step-one to having an adequate wiring system is to start right with careful planning. Plan to have a good wiring contractor install plenty of outlets of the correct type and plenty of circuits of adequate size wires, all protected by the correct sizes of circuit breakers or fuses at the panel or grad-center.

Step-two is to have the original installation inspected and have periodic re-inspections every few years and after any additions or alterations have been made in the wiring.

Use Proper Fuses

If fuses blow out, replace them with the same size fuse—never with a piece of metal nor with a larger fuse. Fuses are safety valves. Replacing them with wrong size fuses or with metal takes away this protection.

Electric lights help mightily to brighten life on the farm and are great work savers compared to smoky oil lamps. But even electric lights call for some care. Reflectors, bulbs and shades should be cleaned or washed occasionally in order to get the maximum amount of light from the fixture or lamp. Occasionally a bulb becomes dark from age or burns out and must be replaced. When that happens, be sure to select the correct type, wattage, and voltage bulb for the purpose and fixture for which it will be used. For this information, consult the manager or electrification advisor of your REA co-op.

Movable and portable equipment present their own special care problems which should not be overlooked by owners who want to enjoy the maximum service from their possessions. Such appliances depend on the use of flexible cords with an attachment plug for connection to an appliance outlet. Any injury to the cord—or the use of the wrong kind of cord for that matter—is likely to cause trouble.

Never disconnect the appliance by pulling the cord. Instead, pull the plug from the convenience outlet and thus avoid the danger of breaking the cord wires or pulling them loose from the connecting plug. When cords are worn at the connection plug, they should be shortened and reconnected or should be replaced with new cords of similar type and quality. Keep cords free from grease and kinks. Protect them from being pinched or stepped on. See to it that prongs of attachment plugs are kept straight and parallel to each other in order to provide a suitable connection.

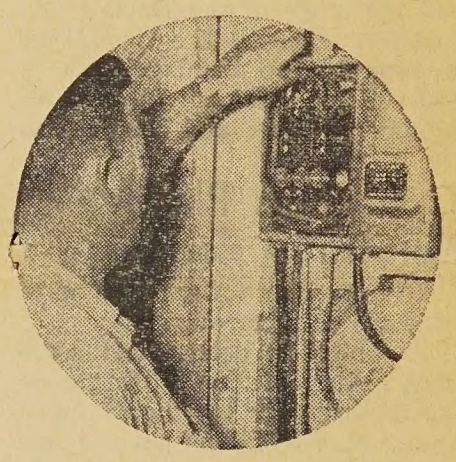
Select Cords Carefully

Using the right type of cord is very important. For example, a rubber covered cord is suitable for use with lamps, radios and so forth but should never be used with heating equipment which requires a special type of cord having asbestos or heat resisting insulation. Heavy duty equipment requires heavy duty cords, for the reason that larger wires and heavier insulation are required to carry a strong current of electricity safely and protection against hard usage. Drop cords or light fixtures do not carry enough electricity for most appliances. These should be connected to a wall outlet.

As different types of equipment call for different treatment and care, it's important to read carefully and follow faithfully the manufacturer's directions. If no directions are attached, ask your dealer or write the manufacturer.

Guard electric equipment against falls. Avoid over-heating appliances. Never put a heating element in water except one made specifically for immersion. Appliances should be cleaned regularly, however. Wipe off any spilled food immediately from electric cooking appliances, using a dry cloth on hot surfaces. After the equipment has cooled, clean with a soapy cloth. Rinse with a damp cloth and dry with a soft, clean rag. Space or air heaters should occasionally have dust removed from reflectors, grills or guards. No heating device should be cleaned while connected to a circuit. Always disconnect an appliance when you are through with it.

Electrical equipment works hard for farm families, but to keep them on the job requires care.



Original wiring must be carefully inspected. Re-inspections should follow any additions or alterations.

THE CAROLINA FARMER

"Surely it didn't take you all day to catch ONE fish."

Many communities have found that well-trained volunteer fire departments can often prevent disasters such as this. Needed—telephones for instant communication in emergencies.

THE CAROLINA FARMER PROUDLY PRESENTS THE FIRST IN A SERIES OF FIVE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ARTICLES

By Richard Hausler
Former Secretary of NRECA

Satisfied with Your Community?

It's Worth Worrying About

MADISON Valley Hospital took its first two patients a month before its scheduled opening in 1950.

There was no time to await the formality of the planned dedication of the new hospital in Ennis, Montana. Two young people had been thrown by their motorcycle through a glass window. They were bleeding dangerously.

Butte's hospital lay 86 miles to the west. Bozeman's, to the North, was 80 miles away. Earlier, those long miles to the nearest hospital had meant death to accident victims in the little mountain community.

Now Ennis had an almost-complete hospital to save these two lives. In a little community which could boast a total population of 1300 only by counting every man, woman, and child in the surrounding valley, medical equipment stood waiting for use. In a community which had been able to have only an occasional and temporary doctor through the years since its founding in 1864, a resident physician was on hand to take over.

New 5-Bed Hospital

The 1300 residents of the valley have only themselves to thank for the change. After watching, through the years, every premature baby die on the road to Butte or Bozeman, after watching numerous accidents turn into fatalities on those highways, they organized the Madison Valley Hospital Association. They sought plans for a community hospital, and discovered these called for a building costing at least $150,000. That was out. They got an architect to draw up plans for a $25,000 five-bed hospital.

Even with this reduced budget, the Association ran out of funds before the contractor finished building the hospital. They had to finish the job themselves. Men got out their hammers and paint brushes. Women got to work on the floors—and served sandwiches to the working men. To raise more money, the women organized food sales, card parties, box socials. The men staged a rodeo.

Today their little hospital with its delivery room, sterilizing room, five beds, and resident physician is handling 17 new patients each month. About 300 former patients are a living memorial to the efforts of the people of the community to do a job for themselves.

Cooperative Enterprise

In dozens of different ways, in hundreds of different communities, the same drama of cooperative community enterprise is being recreated. Rural people have taken a critical look at their communities, noted what they lacked, and set about doing something to improve them. In many respects, this is a return to the ways of their ancestors, who joined in community school-building projects, clearing new roads, raising new barns.

Somewhere along the line of the generations, this cooperation to make the community a better, more prosperous place apparently broke apart. Then, suddenly it was revived as cooperatives began springing up over the countrysides of America. Rural electric co-ops, particularly, brought a new kind of neighborly enterprise. For the first time, rural people joined in proving that they could get into projects as foreign to their farming as the utility business and do a job for themselves.

For a number of reasons, the same confident, capable, enterprising cooperation is now being extended to other areas of rural life. The sociologists, religious leaders, and philosophers are quite happy about it. To them, sound rural communities mean the hope of preserving individuality, the chance to avoid the mass thinking and mass living of urban life, the opportunity to build a stronger society.

Defense officials also herald this strengthening of rural communities. In an atomic age which is giving away to the H-Bomb age, they are interested in decentralizing the strength of the country.

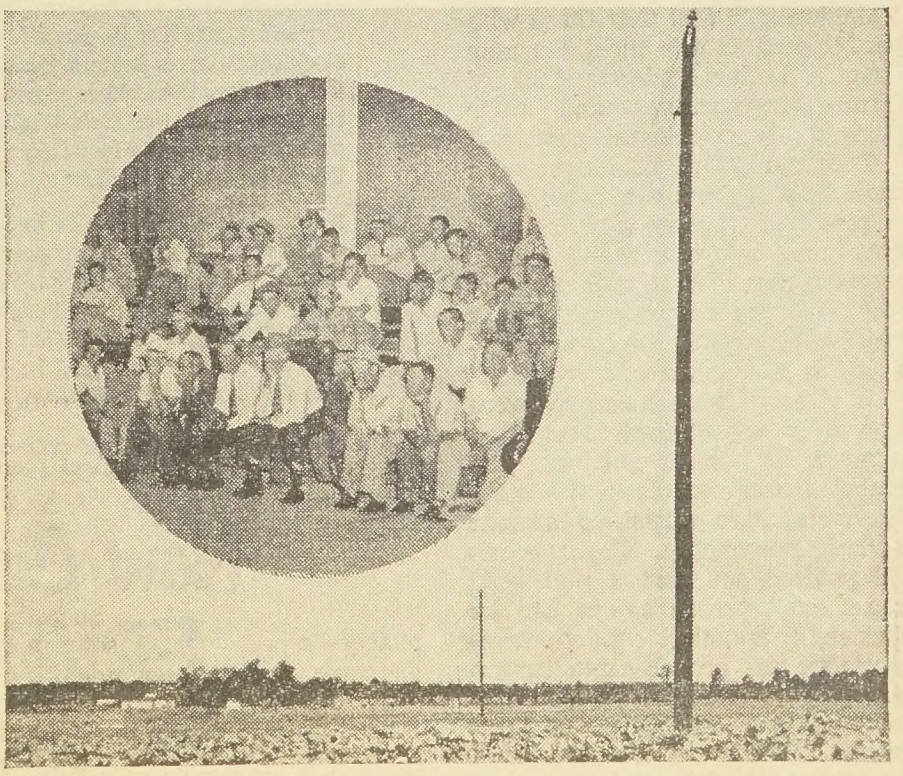
Rural people may get added incentives from these justifications for strenuous efforts in building up their communities. They have more direct, personal reasons, too.

No rural family is unaware of the loss of young people to distant cities. These families bear children, raise them, educate them—equip them to go to some far city and add their talents and labors to its wealth. This means even more than the loss of a son and daughter to the miles between home and the city. It has a great economic significance. This is the road to declining business in the community, to the corner store that closes, to the theater that never gets opened. It is the road to empty houses with no buyers. It leaves the community somewhere between a thriving, growing, living center and a ghost town.

To the Bureau of the Census, the trend toward urbanization is something that is reported in terms of statistics: 2 out of 3

(Continued on Page 10)

Rural electric cooperatives grew out of meetings like the one below. Other improvements are possible through strong community support, local initiative.



Washington Report

(Continued from Page 2)

leaders. One was his appearance before the Edison Electric Institute, the commercial power companies' biggest and most active organization, in Cleveland last month where the cooperative and public power programs were scathingly denounced as "creeping socialism." A convention publication produced by *Electrical World* magazine said, "Kline is a great stalwart in the front ranks of those who are carrying on a running battle against government encroachment in private business. His address was the highlight of yesterday morning's program."

What Kline said to the power company executives was couched in very general language, without specific mention of REA. But he nevertheless snubbed the accomplishments of REA when he said of agriculture's evolution, "There are those who would lead you to believe that some particular law that we passed nationally did this thing. I will tell you what. It is based soundly on education and research."

While Kline evaded any mention of REA before the power industry convention, immediately before he spoke a self-styled "businessman Senator" openly defended the rural electrification loan program. Senator Wallace F. Bennett (Utah) bluntly told the power company executives, "I think there have been areas in your particular industry where there were human wants which you did not choose to satisfy, because of the cost involved, because it was obviously impossible to make them commercially successful because they might have put a drain on your operations which would have destroyed them. But government stepped in, it has stepped in in both situations, the very large and the very small, and so you face the REA's today.

Co-op Meetings

(Continued from Page 3)

the following comments to the *Carolina Farmer*.

Caldwell: "I feel that those who participated in the meetings now have a better understanding of farmer cooperatives and their place in our agricultural economy."

Teachey: "The meetings were most helpful from a standpoint of acquainting teachers with the laws governing co-ops and the proper methods for analysing co-op services. We are recommending that our teachers study the co-ops operating in their own communities."

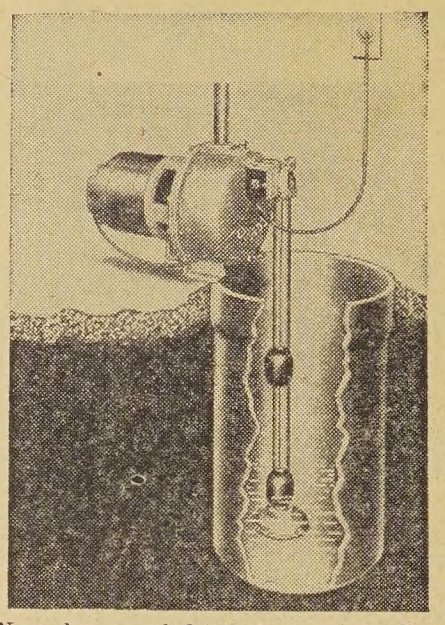
Weaver: "These meetings were unusually worthwhile. They showed, in a clear cut way, the place of cooperatives in the highly competitive structure of our American economy. The speakers all pointed out that a real need must exist before co-ops can be successful and that efficient management and proper capitalization are just as essential for cooperatives as any other type of business."

A New Cellar Drainer Now on Market

A new close-coupled-type horizontal cellar drainer has been announced by Goulds Pumps Inc., Seneca Falls, N. Y.

According to Goulds, this pump unit is never subject to binding or clogging due to accumulated silt, sand, coal, dust, ashes, etc., in sump, because the pump itself is not in the pit. Thus it can't be exposed to the annoyance of silt accumulation encountered in the vertical type which leads to burned-out motors, inoperative pumps and flooded cellars.

The new unit, designated Figure 3631 by Goulds, is in full-scale production, and descriptive literature is available.



New close-coupled-type horizontal cellar drainer provides positive protection from flooded cellars.

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Only the Cycla-matic Frigidaire puts all the food at your finger tips

YES, EVERY SHELF in this great new food freezer-refrigerator rolls out *all the way* on satin-smooth nylon rollers. No fumbling with backshelf foods. Roomy Pull-out Hydrators, too—sliding utility shelf—even storage space on the door! And a new kind of safety, too—with wonderful Levelcold. It won't see-saw up and down, even in hottest weather!

A true Food Freezer where FOODS NEVER THAW!

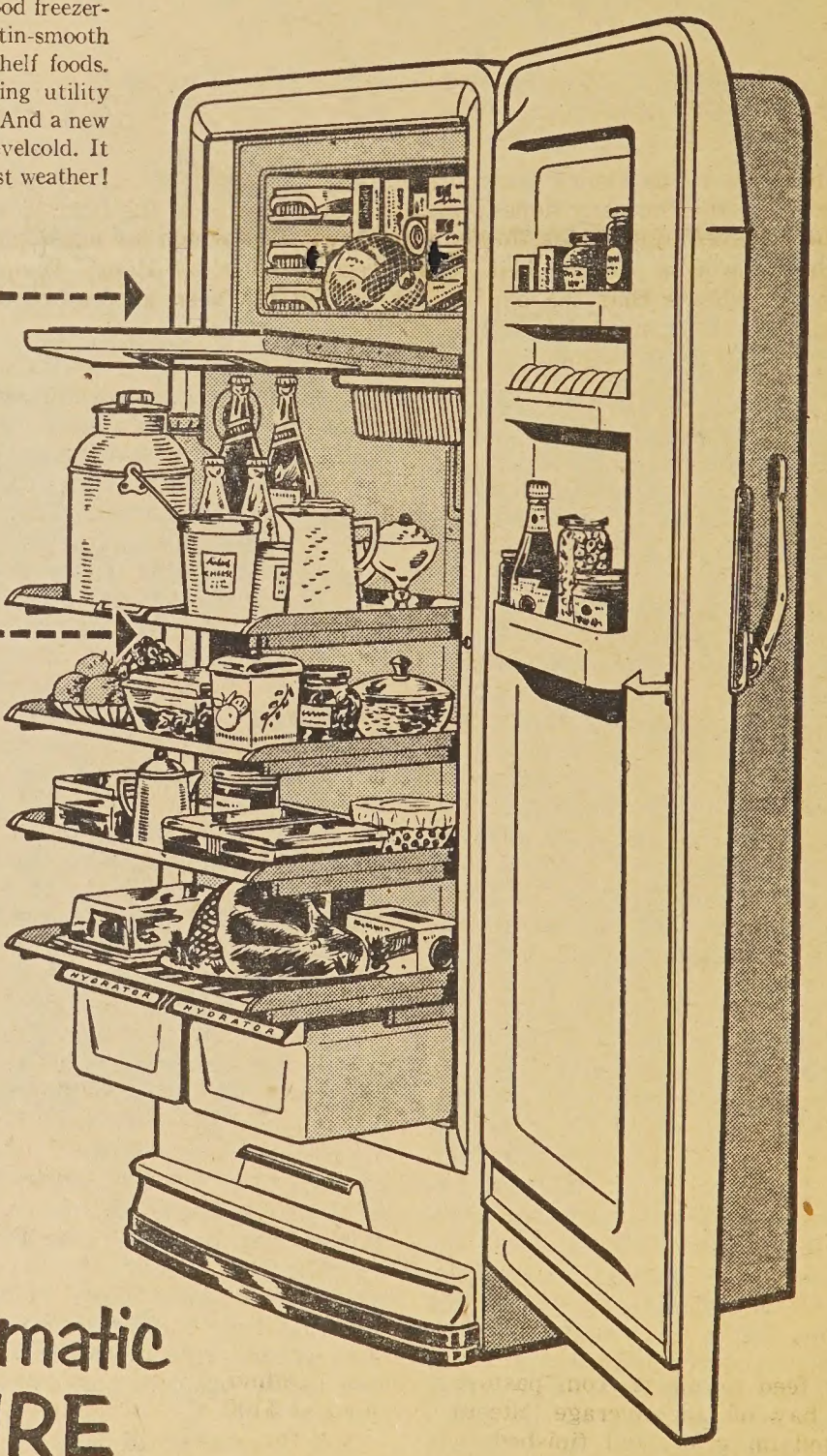
Completely separate—completely insulated — where frozen foods can't thaw. The amazing Cycla-matic system, powered by the Meter-Miser, keeps all frozen foods in tip-top shape for months. And, no defrosting heating devices to melt ice cream, thaw out or "mush" frozen foods!

A new kind of refrigerator with AUTOMATIC DEFROSTING!

Cycla-matic Defrosting automatically gets rid of both manual defrosting and dripping walls. The exclusive Refrig-o-plate attracts excessive moisture. *Then, as the filmiest veil of frost appears, Cycla-matic Defrosting gets rid of it—just like that.* No clocks, counters or heaters. Positive Cold Control, too. For cold is always rigidly regulated — in the Cold-Wall chilling coils, in the separate food freezer, and in the Refrig-o-plate itself.

It takes just seven minutes to hear the whole wonderful story. See your nearest Frigidaire Dealer. Look for his name in the Yellow Pages of the phone book, or write Frigidaire Division of General Motors, Dayton 1, Ohio. In Canada, Leaside (Toronto 17), Ontario.

Frigidaire reserves the right to change specifications, or discontinue models, without notice

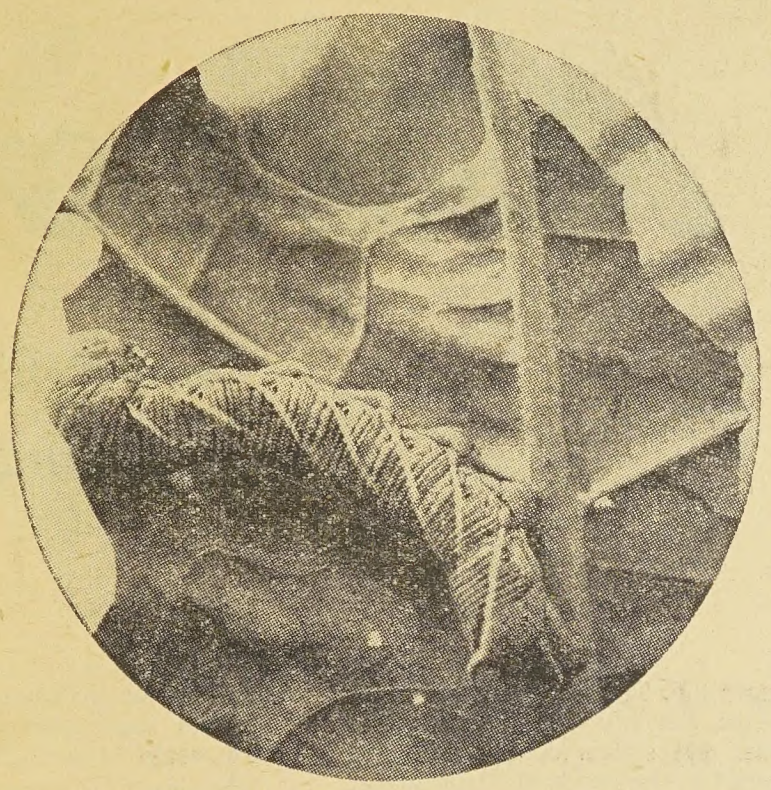


New Cycla-matic FRIGIDAIRE
Food Freezer-Refrigerator Combined

Frigidaire families live better because Frigidaire appliances are better

Clinton Horn Worm Experiment May Soon Mean

GOOD NEWS FOR TOBACCO FARMERS



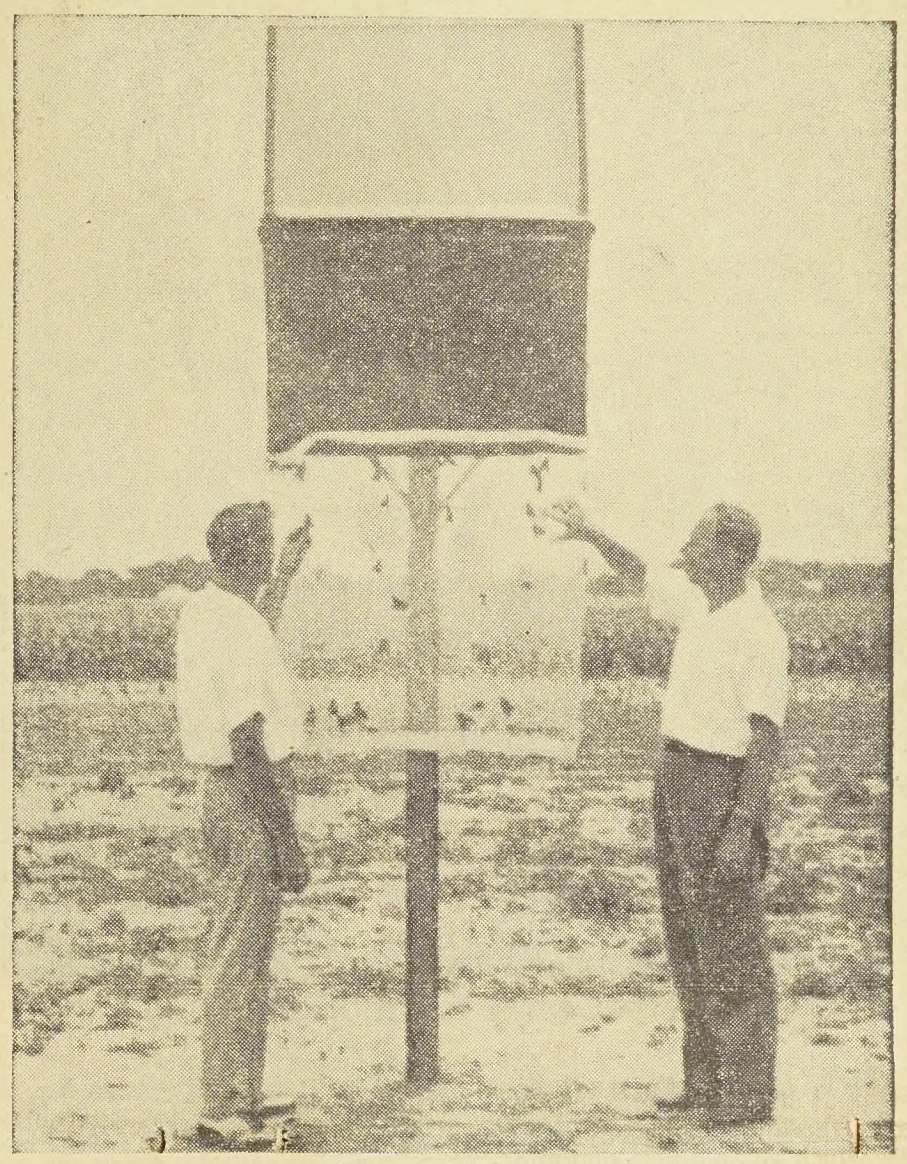
Trap seeks to prevent damage like this by the horn-worm—tobacco's traditional enemy.

An experiment is going on in two tabacco fields near Clinton which may result in control of one of tobacco's most deadly enemies—the horn worm.

In these fields Henry Vann Industries, Inc., has set up two light traps which the company hopes will prove that control of the horn worn can be achieved by trapping the female tobacco flies which lay eggs from which the worms are hatched. Daily records kept by Henry Vann's manager indicate that the experiment has so far been successful, although no claims are yet being made.

The trap itself (see photo) consists of a large attraction-board over a loose net of plastic mesh. The board is painted with a special green paint mixture which, under the influence of the low-voltage flourescent lamps that shine on each side of it, is the exact color of the eggs of the fly.

The flies are attracted by the light shining on the board, and fly into it—dropping off into the net below. Catches of female flies have been varied from 10 to 80 per night—and average 10 unhatched eggs per fly.



Henry Vann Industries' Jackson (right) points out female flies to Emmitt Byrd of South River co-op. Females caught average 10 unborn eggs per fly.

On a good night, this means 800 horn worms that will not be in the tobacco fields later.

The South River Electric Membership Corp. is furnishing power for the experiment and matching the results closely. Very little information is being released now but a full report is expected at the end of the season.

SAVE GRAIN AND MONEY THROUGH GOOD PASTURE

Feed grain supplies may be stretched and farmers can save money and keep more livestock through good pasture.

Dairy cattle need less grain and the milk they produce contains more vitamin A when they are on pasture. They get their best and cheapest feed from pasture. A good dairy cow on adequate pasture alone will produce 25 to 30 pounds of milk daily. Pastures of average quality and production will provide daily equivalents of eight pounds of silage and four pounds of grain. Dairy heifers can be raised on good hay and pastures without grain.

Beef cattle obtain 75 per cent of their feed nutrients from pasture and hay on the average. Steers started on grass and finished in the dry-lot use only half as much corn per 100 pounds as those on dry-lot throughout, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reports. An acre of good permanent pasture will equal 59 bushels of corn in adding weight to cattle.

Pigs fed grain are usually healthier and gain faster when allowed to graze. A combination of permanent and temporary pasture can save up to half of the concentrated protein supplement needed by pigs in dry-lot. For temporary pasturage, rye, rape, oats, wheat, soybeans, cowpeas, and field peas have proved effective. Alfalfa, Ladino, and other clovers and Korean lespedeza make good permanent pasture.

The poultry laying flock on good pasture eats about 10 per cent less mash and grain than do confined birds. Ladino clover has been valued at $100 an acre as poultry pasture for egg production. Pasture is especially important in raising healthy, vigorous pullets for flock replacements.

ON LONG DISTANCE CALLS...

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You'll save yourself time, these busy days, by keeping a list of the numbers of the out-of-town telephones you frequently call.

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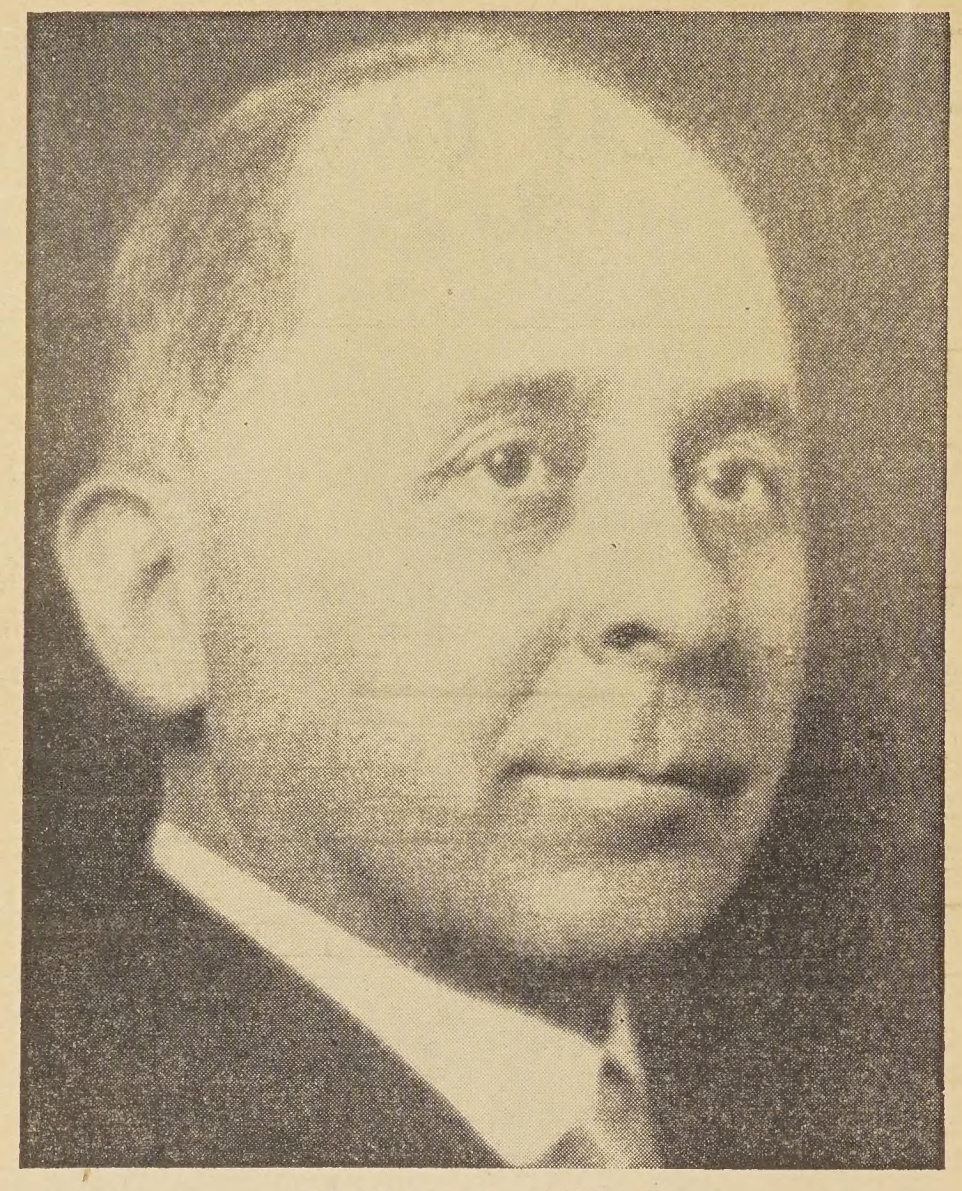


DR. WADE H. ATKINSON

For The Third Time Since 185

Mill On Li

And Behind It Is Warming Story O

By Jerry

MANY of America's greatest men have sprung from the soil of North Carolina's rolling farmland; we have given the country more than our share of statesmen, authors, doctors and humanitarians. All parts of the state have men who have carved their particular niche in the memory of those who knew them.

But down in Johnston County, where they measure a man by his deeds, they'll tell you that Dr. Wade H. Atkinson was the greatest of them all. And they can back it up.

Ask anyone around Selma about Dr. Atkinson and he will probably take you out to O'Neal's Township and point out the mill on Little River. This building is so new the nails still glint in the sun, but behind it is a tradition stretching back to the American Revolution.

First Mill

About that time John Richardson built a corn mill on this same site on Little River. In 1859 the mill was washed out by high water and Lunsford Richardson, the owner at that time, was drowned trying to save a customer's grain. A new mill was constructed soon after and passed into the Atkinson family in 1859 when Lunsford's daughter, Martha Ann, married Thomas H. Atkinson.

The new owners moved to the farm adjacent to the mill when young Wade, their son, was two years old. There, during his early years, the boy played among the bins and stones of the mill and fished in the ponds of Little River. It was a fine place for a boy to become a man, and young Atkinson must have developed there many of the qualities that were later to earn him such wide respect among his neighbors and associates.

In his youth he attended school in O'Neal's Township, later teaching there between terms while a student at the University of North Carolina. From Carolina he went to Georgetown University, graduating with his M.D. degree in 1889. He continued his medical studies until 1891 at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Chicago.

Won Fame In Washington

Dr. Atkinson began the third period of his life in Washington in 1891 as a physician at Emergency Hospital. His career was immensely successful and he gained nationwide recognition for his skill in obstetrics and for the many authoritative articles he wrote for professional journals.

But he never forgot the mill and the people of Johnston County. At the height of his success he returned each summer to O'Neal's Township to hunt, fish, and to do what he could do for his neighbors. He was especially interested in helping the children who needed, but could not afford, medical care.

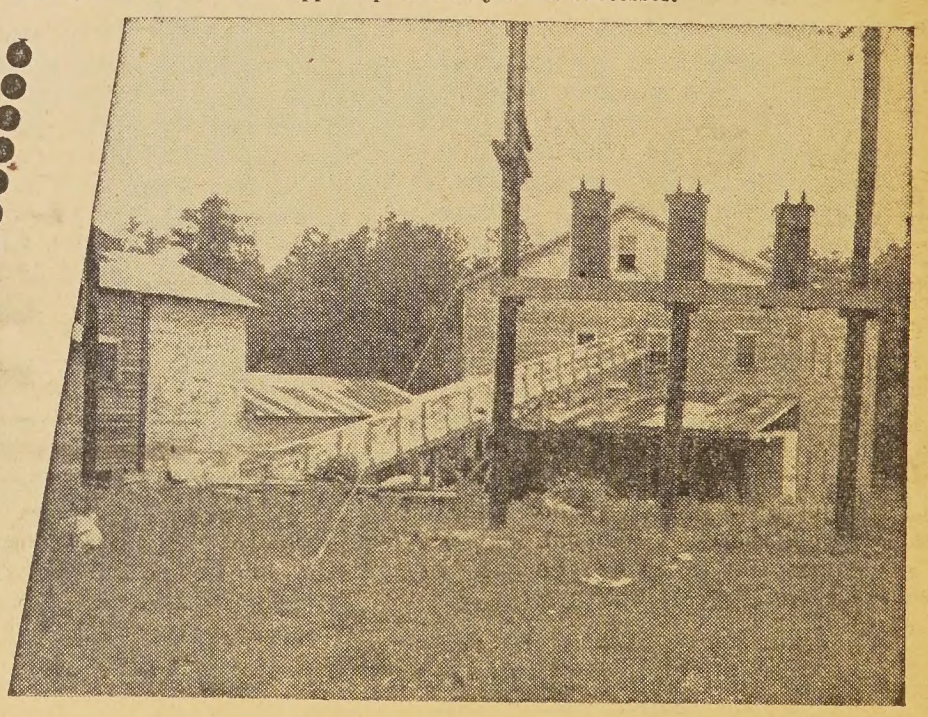
One summer he turned the Corbett-Hatcher School into a clinic and in ten days performed 205 tonsillectomies, using an ironing board as an operating table. After that he conducted annual clinics in which he operated on more than 700 children, making no charge in some cases and never more than enough to cover actual expenses.

The doctor also showed his love for children in other ways. Durthe depression of 1932-33, he secured donations of clothing which he shipped at his own expense to the children of needy farm families in Johnston County. He later gave a library of 4,000 volumes to O'Neal's Township. The books were housed in the old Corbett-Hatcher school building, now known as the Atkinson Memorial Library.

Organized First REA Co-op

One thing that always bothered Dr. Atkinson during his summer

Old mill (left) was destroyed by fire. Modern sub-station in photo at right indicates the stepped-up efficiency of its successor.



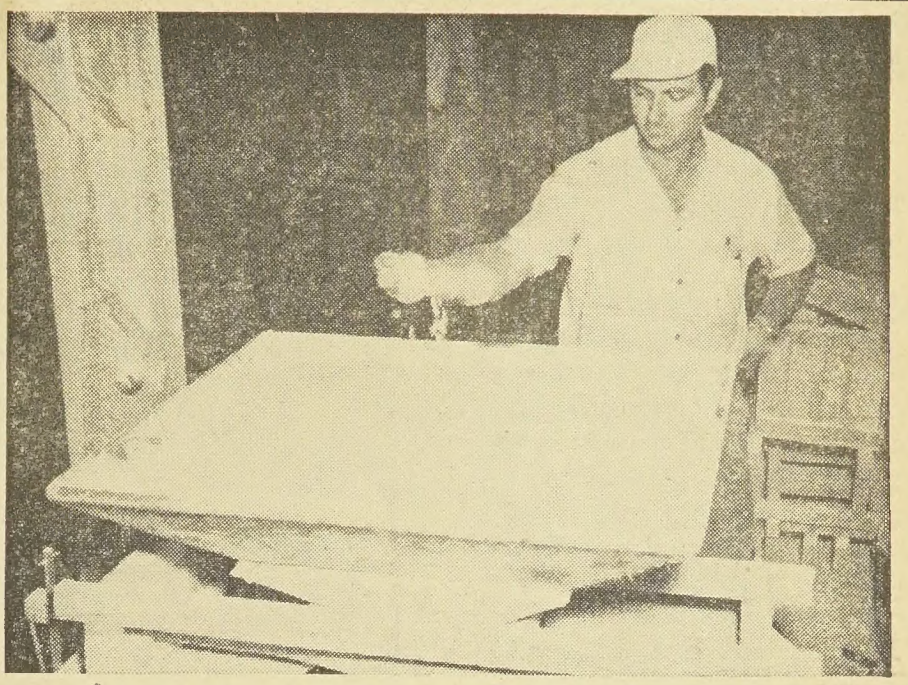
The Atkinson Family Has A

The River

The Heart-

f A Great Man

Anderson



Jake Boykin—designer-builder of the new mill.

visits to Johnston County was the lack of electricity in the rural areas. He made repeated efforts to get the private utility companies operating in nearby towns to make rural extensions; but, even with his prestige, he could get nothing but promises.

Taking matters in his own hands in 1937, Dr. Atkinson helped organize the first electric cooperative in North Carolina to be financed by the Rural Electrification Administration. REA loaned the fledgling organization $8,000 and with this amount several lines were surveyed and a few poles spotted. It looked as if Johnston County would get electricity after all.

Then the fireworks began. The private company, anxious to keep co-op power out of the area, agreed to build lines to the directors of the co-op. Seven of them agreed, and the co-op was killed. Dr. Atkinson, outraged, forbade the power company to ever set a pole on his property; only one of the original nine directors stuck with him. Lines were built to the others, and the rest of the county remained in darkness.

Help From Wake

In 1941 the Doctor went to REA again, seeking some solution. There he learned that a cooperative had been formed in Wake County which had just energized its first lines and had money available to build more.

Back came Dr. Atkinson to Wake Forest and a meeting with E. T. Kearns, who had been the guiding spirit in organizing the Wake co-op, and J. L. Shearon, the manager. Finding these two eager to help him, the Doctor called a meeting of his neighbors in O'Neal's Township, to be held under the shed of Atkinson's Mill.

Over 100 of them attended, and those who were there say they can still remember the words of the Doctor's fervent speech.

"Ladies and Gentlemen," he said, "these men represent the Wake Electric Membership Corporation. They have been fortunate enough to build some rural lines and tell me they have facilities to build to us. They are not a bunch of grand rascals like some of the people who sold our own co-op down the river—and with it the birthright of all the unborn children of O'Neal's Township."

Less than a year later, Wake energized its first Johnston County lines, serving 127 members. The co-op now has 120 miles of line in that county, furnishing electricity to 450 families.

Died In 1942

Dr. Atkinson died in 1942; but even in death he did not forget his neighbors. His will specified that if the Corbett-Hatcher School property was ever sold his heirs were to purchase it and turn it into a library and community building for the people of O'Neal's Township. This action was taken by Mrs. Atkinson in 1943 and the building is now a memorial to the Doctor, housing, among other things, momentos of his extensive travels. The librarian is Miss Mamie Bailey, daughter of the one director who stood with the Doctor in his refusal to accept electricity unless all his neighbors could have it too.

Mill Burned In 1950

The mill the Doctor had loved was destroyed by fire in 1950. Mrs. Atkinson and three of her neices decided to rebuild it as a modern plant, preserving at the same time many of the picturesque features of the two which had stood previously on the same site.

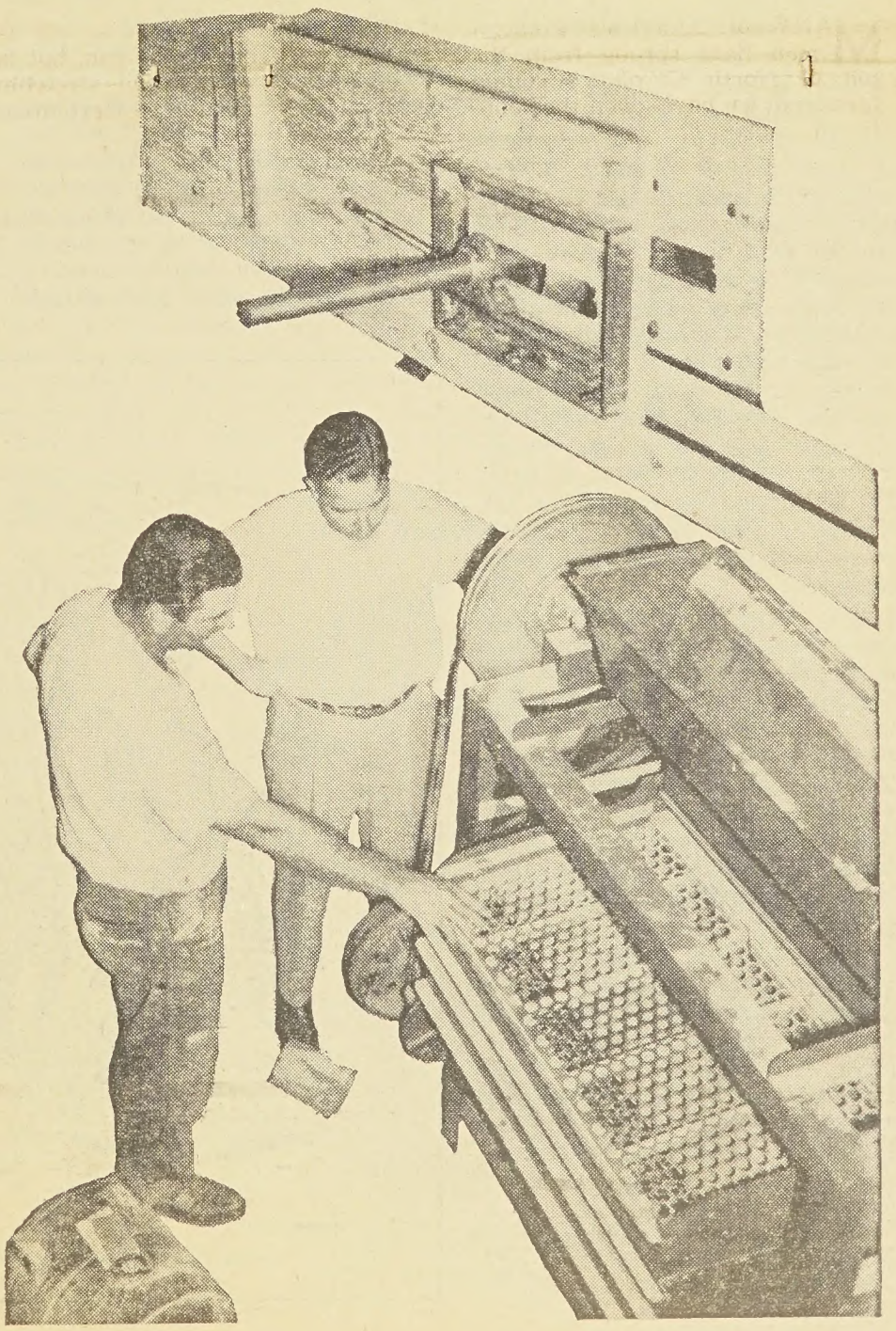
Designer-builder Jake Boykin has carried out this intention to a remarkable degree. The mill itself is extermely modern, yet lines of the main structure follow closely those of the traditional mill design of the past.

We believe there is a good deal of "poetic justice" in the building of this new mill. It is served by 3-phase power from Wake Electric Membership Corporation—the first such installation Wake has made; thus, it opens a new field of service for the co-op which first responded to Dr. Atkinson's call for help. In its own way, the mill is returning a favor.

The new mill features the latest word in electrical wiring and equipment; a 7½ hp, 3-phase motor, for example, pulls shelled corn up a long conveyor to an electrically-driven separator which takes all foreign matter from the corn and sends it on to the weighing bins. All switches, lights, and control devices are dust-proof.

The manager of the mill, W. R. Watson, is no stranger in his job. His father, E. R. Watson, ran the old mill for years for Dr. Atkinson.

We think the Doctor would be pleased with the way things are shaping up in O'Neal's Township.



Boykin points out features of the separator to L. K. Stevenson of the Wake co-op. End of conveyor is at top, 7½ hp motor at lower left.

A Septic Tank Is Easy To Make

By EARL L. ARNOLD
REA Power Utilization Specialist
U. S. Department of Agriculture

PROBABLY no other single improvement made possible by electricity means more to the entire farm family than modern plumbing and a bathroom. A bathroom, of course, makes it necessary to provide some way of disposing of sewage, but a satisfactory septic tank can be made easily by the farmer himself.

A septic tank is a water-tight chamber in which the sewage decomposes, breaking most of the solid materials into liquids and gases. Gases escape into the air and the liquids are passed off into lines of drain tile buried in the upper layers of the soil. Here action of air breathing soil bacteria and molds completes the purifying process. The small portion of solid material which does not become liquid or gas remains in the tank as sludge or floats on the surface of the liquid as scum. Occasionally the tank must be opened and the sludge and scum removed. Otherwise the septic tank requires no attention.

More Effective Than Cesspools

Although cesspools have been used for disposing of farm sewage, they should not be used except where specifically recommended by local health officials. Septic tanks are generally more effective than cesspools, first because they do not plug up so readily, and secondly, because they do a more thorough job of purifying sewage, reducing the risk of contaminating the farm water supply. This is true because septic tanks, unlike cesspools, deliver the liquid waste into the upper layers of the soil where it can be purified by the air-breathing soil organisms and where the wastes are less likely to seep directly into the ground-water supplying wells.

Since most septic tank troubles come from too small tanks or too short lines of seepage tile, it is important that the tank be made large. The smallest size should hold at least 500 gallons of liquid. This is large enough for a two bedroom house. A tank 6 feet long, 3 feet wide and 5 feet deep with 12 inches of air space above the liquid has a liquid capacity of about 540 gallons.

Concrete septic tanks are usually most practical. The hole in the ground is dug large enough for at least 4 inches of concrete on the sides, ends and bottom. In most soils, the earth can serve as the outside form for the concrete. The inside form is made of lumber.

Inside the Tank

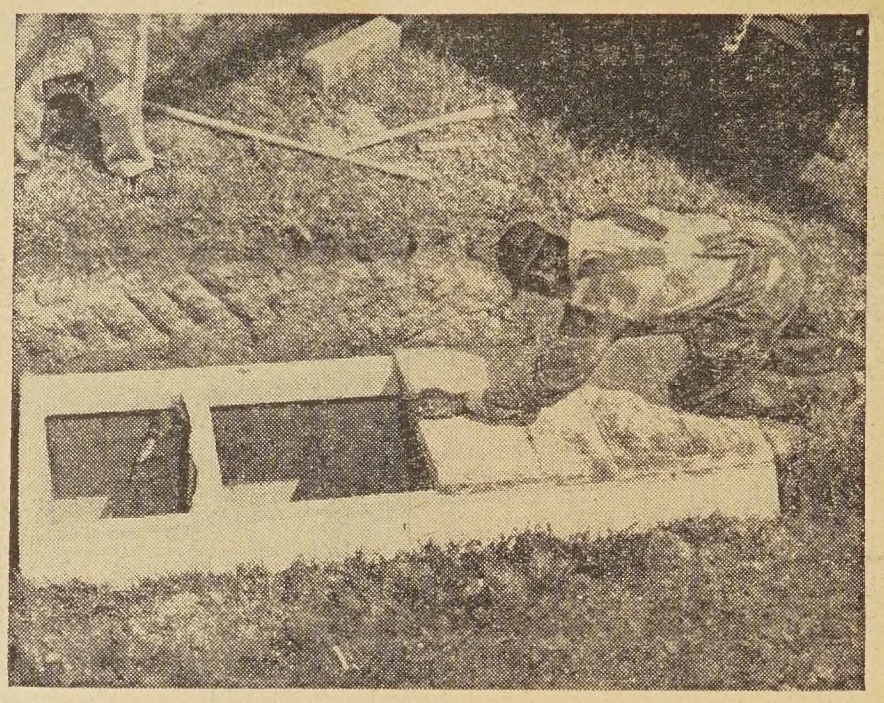
Several different arrangements are possible inside the tank. The important thing is that the tank be built so that neither incoming sewage or outgoing liquids will stir the contents and mix air with them. Sometimes this is accomplished by placing both the inlet and the outlet about 18 inches below the surface of the liquid in the tank. T-shaped fittings may be used to do this. In other cases agitation is prevented by placing wooden or concrete baffles across the tank near each end.

Even in the smallest tank, the depth should be at least four feet. The flow through the tank from the inlet to the outlet should be along the length, that is, from one end to the other. A length between two and three times the width is best. The outlet should be from 2 to 4 inches lower than the inlet.

Although the whole tank should be buried under the sod, a section of the cover should be easily removable for cleaning.

The liquid sewage from the septic tanks passes into lines of field drain tile buried in the upper layers of the soil where it is purified. It then evaporates or is taken up by plants. This drain tile is usually placed about 18 inches deep. If it is placed too deep, the organisms of the air cannot get to it to purify it, and it may seep into the ground water and contaminate nearby wells. A good bed of gravel should be placed in the trench under the tile.

Consult your co-op officials, your county agent, or your county health officials for septic tank plans and help in finding the amount of drain tile needed.



Septic tank being installed at the Clifford Vann home at Conway, N. C. Section of the cover should be removable for periodic cleaning of the tank.

THE CAROLINA FARMER

Guess what? They just delivered our electric range!

Marshall To Morehead

(Continued from Page 2)

We don't think that conclusion even deserves comment.

Elsewhere in this issue you will find an article entitled "The Proof Is In The Pudding"; it is our answer to the writer's rural electrification claims. As to another charge he made—that the government is violating the utility monopoly—we invite him to secure a few figures on the progress of rural electrification when the private companies had an absolute monopoly—or ask a few of the farmers around Charlotte about their electric service before 1935.

Your Community

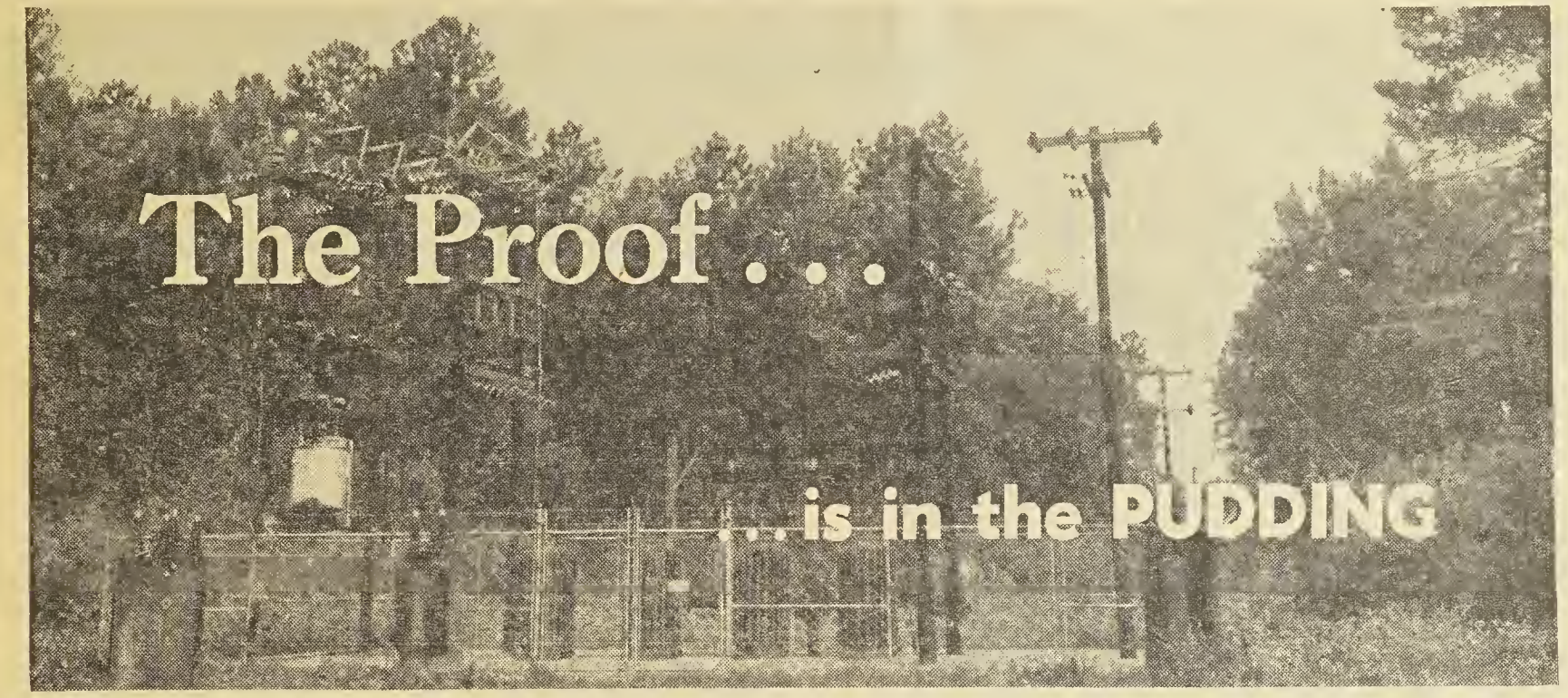
(Continued from Page 5)

Americans now live in cities and towns over 2,500. To rural people, it is an economic and personal tragedy.

Communities like Ennis have proved that the open road for boys and girls need not lead to the cities. It took a little money, a lot of cooperation, some vision and plenty of work, but they have proved that you can build a rural community that will compete with all the lures of the city.

In the succeeding articles in this series, specific steps you can take in building your community will be discussed. These will be based—not on theory but on the experiences of other communities. These will be helpful in working up a plan specifically adapted to your community. No one else will do, or can do, the job for you. There are businesses which are interested in developing one particular phase of their community; but only the citizens at large are interested solely in building a prosperous, happy, well-balanced small town or crossroads village.

Timely Telephone Tip
for Faster Service on Long Distance Calls
Call By Number
Give the Long Distance operator the out-of-town telephone number when you can. Then she doesn't have to consult "Information" in the distant city, and your call goes through faster.
CAROLINA TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY



Who Serves The Areas That Are Really Rural?

IN THE "Marshall to Morehead" column this month the editor comments on the **Charlotte Observer** editorial of July 5. In that editorial the **Observer** says that simple arithmetic proves that private power is cheaper than public power and that in North Carolina "without benefit of river valley authorities and power administrations, 84 per cent of the farms had electricity in 1950 and power was within reach of another 14 per cent that could have it if they wanted it."

The editorial stoutly defended private power companies and ignored completely the rural electric cooperatives. Since the editorial writer would apparently have his readers believe private power alone has electrified rural North Carolina, we decided to try a little "simple arithmetic" of our own.

We used the 1951 Annual Progress Report of the N. C. Rural Electrification Authority as our text. This agency was established in 1935 as a coordinating body to work with all groups interested in rural electrification. It has absolutely no official connection with the electric cooperatives.

From the Report we learned that through July 1, 1951, all groups—cooperatives, municipalities, private power companies—had built a total of 69,146 miles of rural line to serve 451,311 consumers. The Report contrasted these figures with those of 1935 when private power companies had only 1,884 miles serving 11,558 rural customers.

This staggering progress, which the **Observer** so glibly accredits to private power, deserves close examination.

By July 1, 1951, private power companies in North Carolina had 265,433 farm customers, according to the report, and co-ops were serving 146,972 member-owners. On this basis, private companies could boast of serving almost twice as many farms as the co-ops served. And serve them, according to the **Observer,** at lower rates.

The Report, however, also lists the total miles of rural line built by private companies and co-ops. Through the above period, private power had built 30,904 miles and the co-ops had built 34,758. If the **Observer** had read this far, it might have been shocked.

According to our "simple arithmetic," the co-ops in this state have built over half of the total miles of rural line to serve less than a third of the total farm consumers! Carrying the arithmetic one step further, we find that private companies average more than eight rural customers to the mile; co-ops average four.

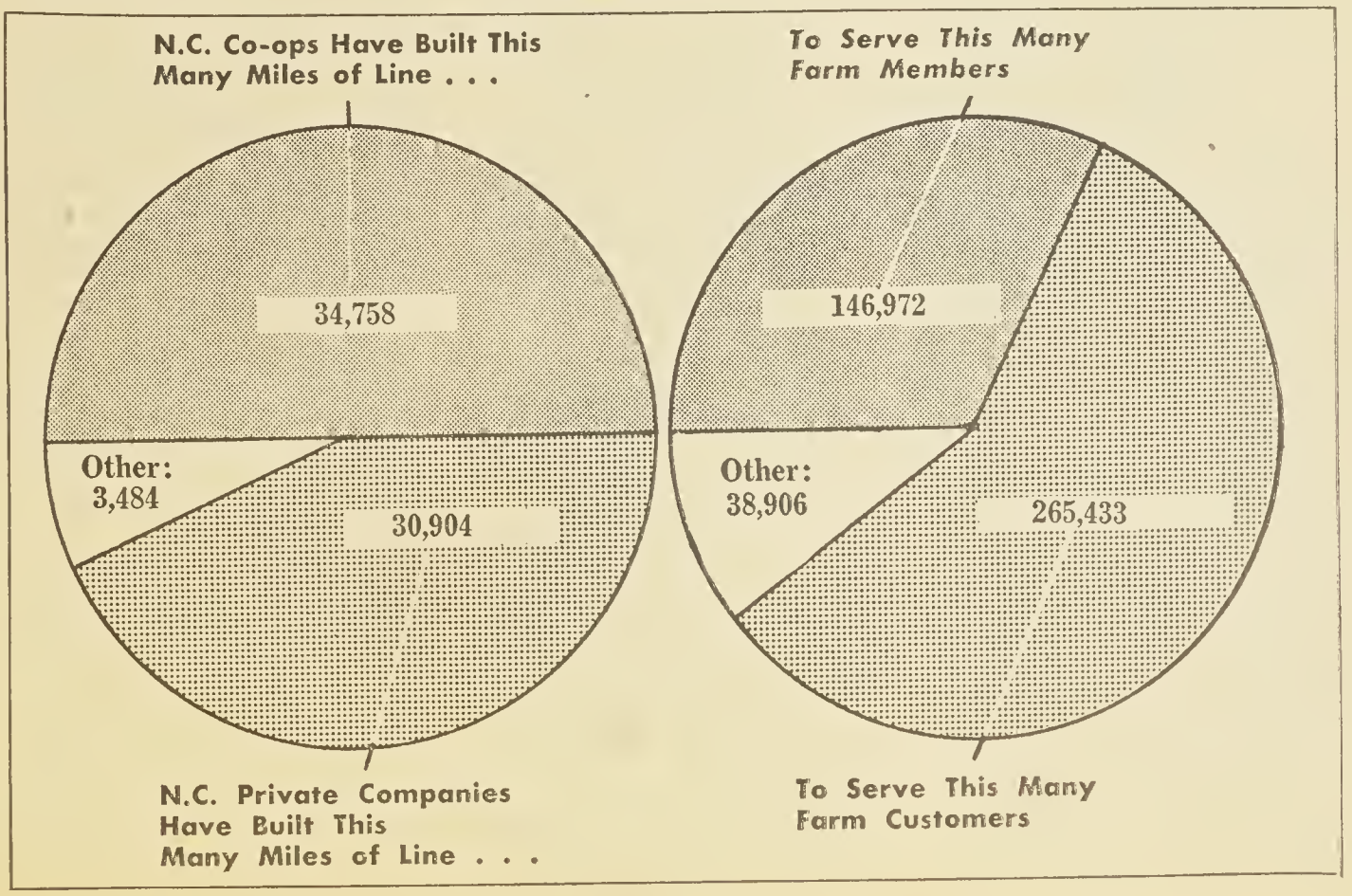
Therein lies the tale—and the fallacy of private power's rural electrification boasts. In compiling these reports, the 1945 definition of a farm is used. Under this definition a farm is any holding outside the city limits of a town that consists of three or more acres of land or yields an income of more than $150.

Private power serves the lion's share of suburban homes. These homes are near large towns and are almost as thickly settled as the towns themselves. Most of them have three or more acres of land. So, they are called "farms", and private power gets credit for serving them.

On the contrary, co-ops build lines into very remote areas to serve widely scattered rural homes. Construction costs are several times greater than those of private companies that build into well-developed and thickly populated communities. It follows that in some cases co-op rates will be somewhat higher.

As co-op lines are paid for, however, rates drop because the consumer actually owns the line. He can look forward to years of electric service at cost.

And, without his co-op, the farmer knows that he probably would never have received electric service at all—at any price.


N.C. Co-ops Have Built This Many Miles of Line . . .
34,758
Other: 3,484
30,904
N.C. Private Companies Have Built This Many Miles of Line . . .
To Serve This Many Farm Members
146,972
Other: 38,906
265,433
To Serve This Many Farm Customers

Cheatham Dam in Tennessee Finally Gets Authorization

At least one part of the rural south was promised an increase in electric power last month when Congress, after haggling for nine months, authorized $18.2 million for a hydro-electric plant at Cheatham Dam on the Cumberland River in Tennessee.

Passed by the Senate on October 1, 1951, the House of Representatives passed the bill with some revisions on June 9, by a roll call vote of 132 to 121.

Out of North Carolina's 12-man congressional delegation, only Representative Chatham voted for the bill; it was opposed by Representatives W. W. Jones and H. G. Jones. Others were listed as not voting.

In his freshman year in Congress, W. W. Jones has yet to cast a vote favorable to rural electrification.

NORTH CAROLINA Homemakers' Page

Spicy Sausage Casserole

Entertaining with a Porch Supper is fun. But whether you entertain inside or out, the important thing is to be in on the fun yourself. A simple and inexpensive menu will do the trick.

Here's one main dish you'll find will answer your needs. It's one that will rate compliments, too. Spicy Sausage Casserole is practically a meal-in-one. It contains spaghetti, sausage and corn. So, you'll only need apple-grape salads and hot muffins to complete the menu.

You can simplify the menu even further if you arrange a centerpiece of a variety of colorful, fresh fruits, thereby eliminating the individual salads. Bread sticks can replace the hot muffins. But, don't forget lots of hot coffee, or if it's especially warm, tall glasses of iced tea.

Spicy Sausage Casserole costs only about 15 cents a serving. And it's protein-rich. You'll want to serve this casserole often to growing children.

You will enjoy Spicy Sausage Casserole for a picnic also. It's an excellent way to celebrate July as Picnic Month!

SPICY SAUSAGE CASSEROLE

4 ounces elbow spaghetti
½ pound sausage
2 tablespoons sausage drippings
2 tablespoons enriched flour
½ teaspoon salt
1 cup milk
1 cup whole kernel corn
½ cup shredded American cheese

Cook spaghetti in boiling salted water until tender (about 6 minutes). Drain and rinse. While spaghetti is cooking, form sausage into 24 tiny balls. Brown slowly in covered skillet. Pour off all but 2 tablespoons of the drippings. Stir in flour and salt. Gradually add milk, stirring constantly until thickened. Fold in spaghetti and corn. Put half this mixture into greased 1½-quart casserole. Arrange half the sausage balls and cheese over the spaghetti. Cover with remaining spaghetti mixture and then the sausage balls. Sprinkle cheese around meat. Bake in moderate oven (350 degrees F.) 20 minutes. Serve immediately. Makes 4 servings.

OUT-OF-DOORS EATING!

Whether you're the kind of person who likes the sun or stay indoors until the cool evening breezes appear, you probably like to eat outside once in a while in summer.

Here are some recipes tailor-made for "patio" or picnic eating. Because appetites often lag during hot weather, we've chosen recipes which are well chilled and light eating. They all contain one of the durum foods—spaghetti, macaroni and noodles. These foods, always popular, are even more frequent menu guests with the current potato shortage. Remember, too, the macaroni trio contains plant protein as well as food energy which are needed daily.

Molded Cantaloupe Salad makes perfect summer porch dining when served with tender, hot biscuits and jam and butter. It will make a filling dinner menu if you add a platter of cold cuts and ice tea and cupcakes. For variety, make this molded salad with other fruits, or try a different flavored gelatin.

* * *

Molded Cantaloupe Salad

1 package lemon flavored gelatin
3/4 cup hot water
1 cup pineapple juice
¼ cup melon juice or water
1 tablespoon lemon juice
1 cup cantaloupe balls
3 ounces medium noodles
½ cup halved green grapes

Dissolve gelatin in hot water. Add fruit juices. Pour ½ cup gelatin mixture into 1½-quart mold. Arrange cantaloupe balls on bottom of mold. Chill in refrigerator while making other salad preparations. Cook noodles in boiling salted water until tender (about 6 minutes). Drain and rinse with cold water. Combine noodles and grapes with remaining gelatin mixture and pour into mold. Chill until firm. Unmold onto serving plate and garnish with lettuce. Serve with cream cheese dressing or mayonnaise. Makes 4 servings.

* * *

Beat-the-Heat Salad describes itself. Because it combines macaroni, ham, eggs and green beans, it's a complete main course. You may wish to add hot rolls or bread sticks. For dessert have cantaloupe a la mode and milk.

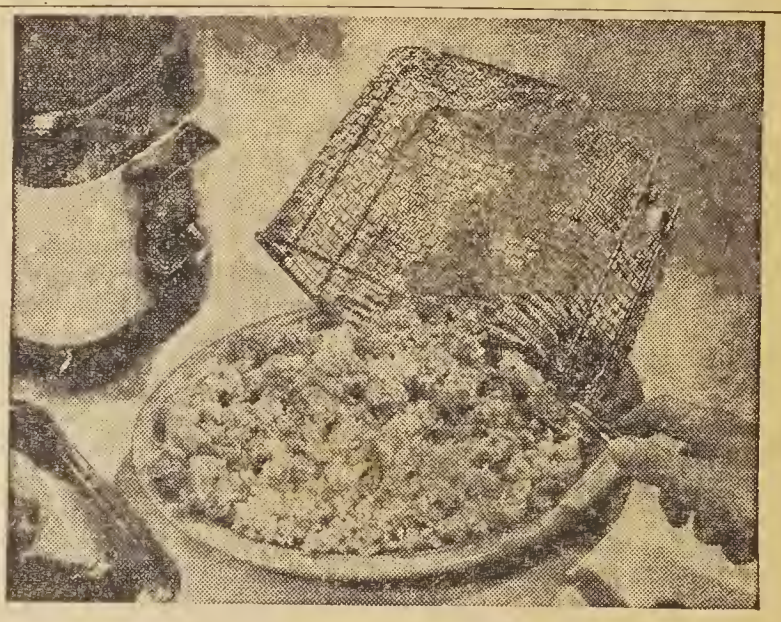
* * *

Beat-The-Heat Salad

(Macaroni Vegetable Salad)

4 ounces shell macaroni
½ cup cubed cooked ham (¼ pound)
2 hard cooked eggs, diced
½ cup diced celery
1 cup cooked cut green beans
1 tablespoon vinegar
2 tablespoons chili sauce
¼ teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon sugar
¼ cup salad dressing

Cook macaroni in boiling salted water until tender (about 15 minutes). Drain and rinse in cold water. Combine macaroni, ham, eggs, celery and green beans. Add vinegar, chili sauce, salt and sugar to salad dressing Mix well. Add to salad mixture and toss together lightly. Chill before serving. Makes 4 servings.



French Fried Rice

Superbly Delicious, Inexpensive, Versatile—Newest Eating Discovery

Your family will call you the best cook in town! You'll be the hostess of the hour, the talk of the neighborhood, when you're the first to serve brand new, wonderfully crunchy, French Fried Rice.

This newly discovered deliciously different food item is really fun to make and is so especially differently delicious that it is likely to be eaten as fast as it is fried. But fortunately, for the budget's sake, quantities of French Fried Rice may be nibbled without restraint for the cost is amazingly low for this perfect snack food. Fry a large quantity and store it in a covered container for a variety of uses in the future. French Fried Rice keeps its crunchy quality for days and days.

The flavor is such that the more you eat the more you want. It's tops when eaten with the fingers as a snack, but this new rice food item is especially delicious and different when topped with gravy, meat sauces, creamed foods or served with chop suey or chow mein: the uses of french fried rice are limited only by your imagination. So heat the frying fat! Let's fry some rice!

INGREDIENTS
Cooled cooked rice
Frying fat or frying oil

METHOD: If you don't already have some cooked rice in your refrigerator ready to use, put 1 cup of uncooked rice, 2 cups of cold water and 1 teaspoon of salt into a two-quart saucepan and bring to a vigorous boil. Turn the heat as low as possible. Cover saucepan with lid and leave over this low heat for 14 minutes. Do not remove lid nor stir rice while it is cooking. Turn off the heat, remove lid, and allow steam to escape as the rice cools.

Heat frying fat or oil in a deep kettle, suacepan or in an electric or gas deep fat fryer. Place 2 serving spoons of cooked rice (more if large container is used) in a fine mesh basket, kitchen strainer or sieve. Fry in deep fat (375°F.) until a light golden brown, about 2½ minutes. Remove from deep fat and drain fried rice on absorbent paper.

The rice must be fried in a basket of fine mesh. An inexpensive kitchen strainer or sieve of fine mesh is ideal. The handle may be bent to allow the strainer to be easily lowered into the deep fat.

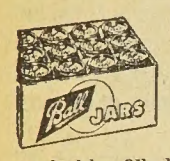
Large quantities of fried rice may be prepared while you're at it and any leftover can be stored in a covered container at room temperature for future use.

MORE HINTS FOR HOME CANNERS

by Lucina Ball

Tomatoes and peaches lead in home-canning popularity. These favorites will soon be at their peak in your area. The more you can, the more you save!

How many Jars?



A bushel of peaches yields 18 to 24 quart jars; tomatoes, 15-20 quarts. By now, you've probably filled all last year's jars and will need new ones. Be sure you get Ball DOME Jars, the only kind that comes with those wonderful "Touch-Test" Ball Dome Lids.

The Touch of Safety

Don't risk losing a single jarful by "guesswork sealing." Ball DOME Lids give positive protection. Just press to test. Dome down, jar sealed. So easy—so sure. Dome Lids have cream-white enamel lining, red rubber seal, other plus features. You pay no more; you can't buy better!

Know your Altitude

When you use a hot-water-bath canner for fruits and tomatoes, it's important to know how far you are above sea level. The higher the altitude, the longer jars must be processed. See my free booklet for details.

M-M-M! Home-Made Jelly!

Everybody loves home-made jams and jellies. Make plenty, as the various fruits ripen. Liquid or powdered pectin produces more glasses with less boiling. Your dealer has Ball Jelly Glasses in two sizes: third-pint squat, half-pint tall.

Recipe Booklet—FREE

Simplify your home canning. Send card for my new FREE booklet of recipes, timetables. Home freezing included. Yours for the asking. Address:

BALL BROTHERS CO.,
Dept. CO3, Muncie, Ind.

Handy Apron

You can save yourself extra work and cut down on your cleaning time by sewing a number of roomy pockets on your apron. Make them big enough to hold those extra cleaning attachments you need when vacuuming the living-room or bedroom.

Smartest, coolest, prettiest pair! The outfit you want to go everywhere! Sun-style dress has wide straps to flatter you, capelet buttons on for more flattery!

Pattern 9053 comes in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48. Size 36 sundress cape facing, 5¼ yards 35-inch; cape, 1¼ yards contrast.

Your Electric Water Heater

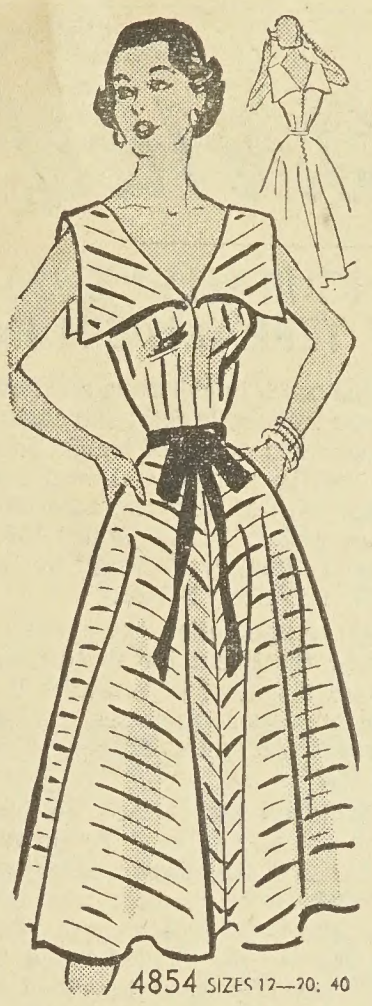
As with most of the equipment installed as a part of your pressure water system, choice and location are two major considerations that apply to your electric water heater.

Before purchasing a heater, you should consult a representative of your co-op. Sometimes special low electric rates may be obtained if a certain type of heater is installed.

You should remember, however, that the cost of operating an electhic water heater depends upon your electric rate and the amount of hot water that you use. To some extent, the cost of operating the heater may depend upon its location.

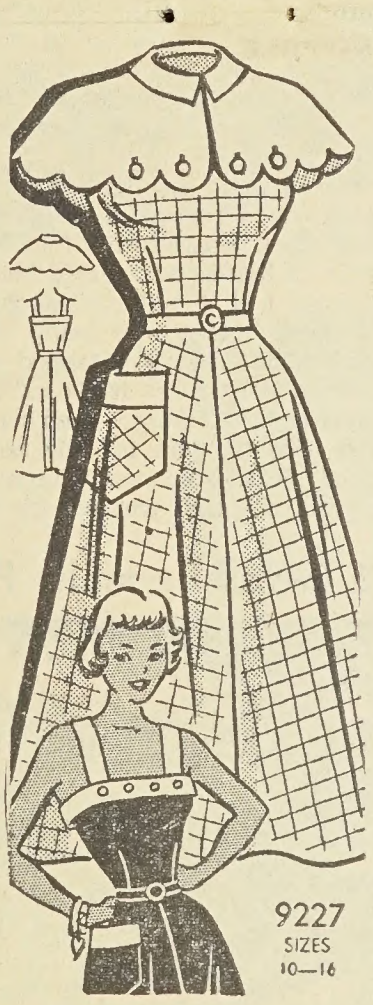
Many city families find 30-gallon and 40-gallon heaters large enough. But most farm families need larger ones, 50-gallons or more. A large heater will provide enough hot water for wash day and cleaning mild utensils, in addition to regular household needs of cooking and cleaning.

In selecting the location for your electric water heater, place it on a spot that will allow the shortest pipes from heater to the faucets where hot water will be used most frequently. Each time hot water is used, the pipes from the heater to faucet will be seated and left full of hot water. The pipes and water in them will cool before more hot water is used. This wasted heat is wasted electricity. If the hot water pipes are short where hot water is used most frequently, this loss will be reduced to a minimum.



STUNNING! SEW-EASY! This is a wonder-pattern! Collar is in one with bodice, no side-seams in skirt. Simplest of lines, smartest of frocks. Make it for a date dress or for suntime. Whichever way you make it, this will make *you* a hit!

Pattern 4854: Misses' Sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20; 40. Size 16 takes 4⅞ yards 35-inch fabric.



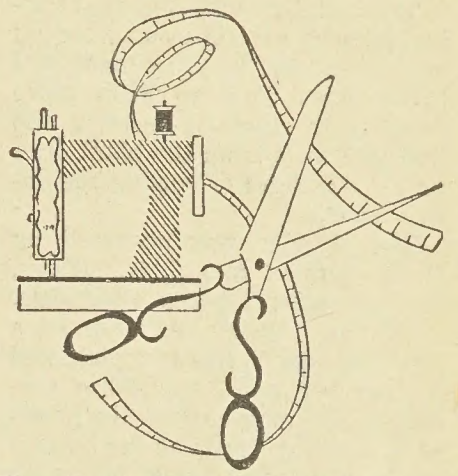
Ready for Picnics

This outfit will go over with a bang, Teener! Dress has bared top, flared skirt for the picnic and dance. Add the scallopy cape for the gay journey!

Pattern 9227 comes in Teenage sizes 10, 12, 14, 16, Size 12 takes 3⅞ yards 35-inch fabric; 1⅞ yards contrast.

Send THIRTY CENTS (in coins for each pattern to: Carolina Farmer, 18th St., New York 11, N. Y.

THE SEWING ROOM



The "budget minded" farm-wife, while she may love to sew, finds precious little time to spend in the sewing-room. The Carolina Farmer wants to help. This feature page for women, re-named "THE SEWING ROOM," is designed to help the busy farm-wife.

In order to make it more helpful, we have establsihed a policy of asking for reader-editors. You can help to make this page "As YOU like it"—just mail your suggestions to The Homemaker Editor.

Send THIRTY CENTS (in coins) for each pattern to CAROLINA FARMER 222, Pattern Department, 232 West 18th Street, New York 11, New York.

Bathroom Fixtures—Without Nails

Still another of the popular new self-affixing bathroom fixtures has just been released and will certainly appeal to those who have tile bathrooms—and to those who instinctively dislike to put nails or screws in their plaster walls.

The new soap dish and toothbrush holder illustrated have back plates that are coated with adhesive over a patented wood insert that is molded right into the plastic. It is necessary only to moisten this adhesive thoroughly, working it up into a thin, pasty form, then pressing it into position and letting it dry overnight—the manufacturer guarantees that it will form a lasting bond and will stay up firm as a rock.

Circular Published On Priming Burley

The State College Extension Service announces publication of Circular No. 367, "It Pays to Prime Burley Tobacco."

The circular points out that burley tobacco growers can save an average of 200 to 400 pounds and make from $100 to $200 more from their crops by priming the bottom leaves from the plant once or twice instead of cutting the entire plant.

The circular was prepared by R. R. Bennett and S. N. Hawks, Jr., extension tobacco specialists.

Priming burley tobacco is a practical way to increase yield and income per acre, say these specialists. Priming enables the grower to harvest leaves at the bottom of the plant that would otherwise be lost or weather-damaged.

Bennett and Hawks caution that special attention must be given to curing primed tobacco. Supplemental heat is of good use in curing either primed or unprimed burley tobacco.

Single copies of the circular may be obtained from any local county agent or by writing the Publications Department, N. C. State College, Raleigh.

Blueberry Institute Has New Member

The Carolina Blueberry Association, Burgaw, North Carolina, is the latest of the major blueberry shipping associations to join the Blueberry Institute.

Directors of the Carolina Blueberry Association voted unanimously for Institute membership at a recent meeting, and their application was accepted on behalf of the Institute by President Theodore H. Budd of Pemberton, N. J. Institute membership now represents virtually the entire eastern cultivated blueberry industry.

The Blueberry Institute is promoting cultivated blueberries both to the trade and the public, as well as doing research on the uses and values of this native American fruit.

Tar Heel FARM Topics

"INCURABLE" BLUE COMB CURED BY TERRAMYCIN IN 48 HOURS

Blue comb in chickens, a serious disease frequently fatal and always expensive in terms of weight loss, can now be treated and even prevented with terramycin, according to an article in the June, 1952, issue of "Poultry Tribune" by Dr. E. H. Peterson, D.V.M.

Before antibiotics, there was no specific treatment for the disease, though a variety of remedies had been employed: molasses, potash, epsom salts, milk flushes, dichromate.

The successful attack on blue comb dates from work begun two years ago at Washington State College where terramycin was first employed in the treatment of a turkey disease then called "mud fever" and afterward identified as blue comb of turkeys. Similarity of blue comb of chickens to the turkey disease encouraged clinical testing. One test Dr. Peterson describes as follows:

"Recently, blue comb disease appeared suddenly in a flock of 10,000 12-week-old broilers. The broiler grower treated all but a few of his birds with standard potassium chloride (potash), but was willing to test terramycin in a small group of 350 cockerels. This pen was divided into two sections by a wire partition.

"The birds in one section were treated with terramycin. The birds in the other pen were not treated. Within 24 hours, the treated birds had improved appetites, and full feed consumption was being restored rapidly. Over a period of 48 hours, the treated birds gained an average of 0.2 pounds each compared with no gain for the non-treated birds. No losses whatever occurred in the treated birds; whereas some of the untreated birds died."

After pointing out that the two tenths of a pound gained per bird as a result of the terramycin treatment would, if applied to the entire flock, be equal to 2,000 pounds in just 48 hours, Dr. Peterson adds: . . . "The broiler grower, seeing the effects of the drug in the small group, stopped the potash treatment in all other groups and substituted terramycin . . . These birds in turn responded to treatment quickly.

"Terramycin to be most effective must be applied early. If the drug is given at the first sign of the disease, it is believed that birds will show a response to treatment within 24 hours as judged by improved appetites, and greater activity."

Up to this time, Dr. Peterson's report emphasizes, blue comb "has resisted every effort to explain, to understand, or to control it." In his opinion, "poultrymen now have at their disposal one of the most effective and rapidly-acting treatments known for any disease."

"Terramycin," Dr. Peterson suggests, "may be given in the feed or in the water. Since flocks affected with the disease are usually off feed, water medication has special advantage . . .

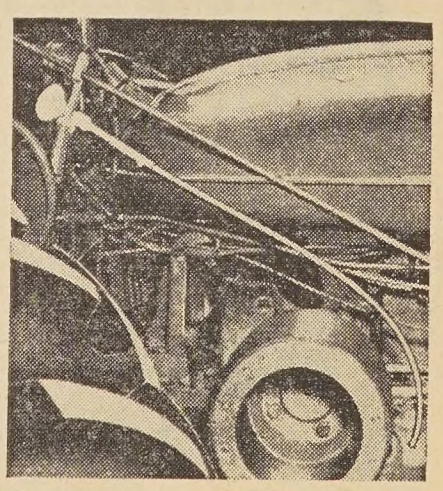
"Seventy-five grams of terramycin per ton of complete feed or three grams per 10 gallons of water are sufficient, in most cases, for the control of outbreaks. Continue treatment until near full feed consumption has been restored. Twenty-five grams of drug per ton of complete feed should prove sufficient for the prevention of disease in groups of birds not yet affected and still on full feed."

Conversion Kit Gives Farmalls Pep, 9 Speeds

Farmers using tractors equipped with a new type conversion unit now report they can hoe at 9 miles per hour, cultivate at 6, haul at 11, plow at 9 and harrow at 7½. The overall saving of time amounts to about three hours a day. They also say the new unit cuts spraying time by about 50% and gives them enough extra drawbar pull to plow in the next higher gear.

The new conversion kit . . . available for Farmall H's, M's, and MD's . . . adds 4 more field speeds . . . 6 . . . 7½ . . . 9 and 11 m.p.h. The extra power is added through the use of larger, aluminum pistons.

Tractor dealers indicate the new transmission is 100% serviceable. All parts can be installed without any machining or factory fitting. Transmission conversion requires the removal of only three old gears and the addition of six new gears. All gears are located inside the original transmission case and are controlled from the regular shift. The only thing added to the outside of the tractor is a simple 2-position clutch control. With the control in engaged position 1st gear becomes 4th, 2nd becomes 5th and so on.



One simple, two-position clutch . . . either an airplane cable type or a lever type . . . is the only thing added to the outside of the tractor by the new 9 speed conversion kit for Farmalls.

The new pistons give drawbar pull a boost on both Farmall H's and M's. On M's this amounts to more than 5 horsepower. A lot of Farmall owners are particularly enthusiastic about the new kit because it gives them a completely up-to-date tractor for an outlay to less than $300. The kit makes Farmall M's as powerful as any row-crop tractor and gives a better selection of field speeds than the latest models.

The gears and pistons are available through most International Harvester Dealers.

Dusting Peanuts Increases Yield

Peanut growers can harvest bigger yields and make more money on their crop by applying dust for control of leafspot diseases, says J. C. Wells, plant pathology specialist for State College Extension Service.

Wells advises making the first application of dust (preferably the copper-sulfur dust mixture containing 4 per cent metallic copper plus dusting sulfur) not later than July 10, at the rate of 18 to 20 pounds of dust per acre.

Treatment should be continued at two-week intervals for a total of three applications. Any application washed off by rain within 24 hours should be repeated as soon as weather permits.

A summary of the results of 37 demonstrations conducted during the three-year period 1949-1951, comparing results with copper-sulfur and sulfur, shows that the highest yield of nuts was obtained from the copper-sulfur plots; however, good control and increase in yield over the undusted plots were obtained with the straight sulfur dust.

The copper-sulfur dusted plots gave an average increase of 402 pounds of nuts per acre more than the undusted plots and an average of 192 pounds per acre more than the sulfur dusted plots for the three-year period.

Does Irrigating Tobacco Pay?

Two North Carolina Experiment Station workers have been trying to find the answer to this question in tests at the tobacco branch station near Oxford. They are T. V. Wilson, agricultural engineer, and C. H. M. van Bavel, soil specialist.

Wilson and van Bavel made one application of water during the dry season in May, 1951. They found that this made a big difference in the rate of growth between irrigated and unirrigated tobacco. In spite of the normal rainfall in June, the unirrigated tobacco failed to catch up with the irrigated tobacco in growth.

The two experimenters found that a 53 per cent increase in value of the leaf crop resulted from irrigation. Part of this increase was due to yield and part to quality. This increase was very significant since the yield and quality of the unirrigated tobacco were somewhat above State averages.

Several other questions have been posed that the two investigators think should be settled. One of these concerns the possibility of spreading diseases through irrigation. No research has been done on this problem yet. Another question is how spacing and fertilization should be adjusted to take full advantage of irrigation.

The day may soon come when sprinkler systems or some other method of distributing water will be placed alongside the curing barn as a means of boosting returns from North Carolina's number one crop.

A CO-OP Fights Lightning

By JOE J. PATNER

Note: Last month we ran an article which discussed lightning and its effects on home wiring. We thought our readers would also be interested in this story, reprinted from the Davie *Conductor*, deseribing the methods co-ops use to restore service quickly after lightning causes mass outages.

On Friday afternoon, May 9, in the Davie County area we had one of the most severe electric storms in the history of the co-op. In order to give you an idea of what takes place here in the office during, and after, a bad storm, I'm going to write this in detail—just as it took place.

Patner

This storm made up at West Jefferson, N. C., at 11:00 a.m. I know this because J. C. Jones, your manager, and I were up there on business. We watched the storm gather in the mountains and decided to leave at 1:00 p.m. We managed to keep just ahead of it until we got to Mocksville—then it really hit and things began to pop. And that is where this story begins.

Radio Goes Out

First, our radio transmitter goes out—just when we need it most. It takes about an hour to get it fixed and then we can hear our Taylorsville boys talking (when storms come out of the West they get it first): they already have two trucks working in their section. Here in Mocksville our line men are standing by—they know from the looks of the storm there is going to be plenty to do.

First Outage

The first call comes at 4:45 p.m. from Rowan County. That whole area is out of power back to our switching station — about 500 homes. We send one truck on that. The next call comes from the Harmony section and we send another truck there. Then a report comes in from the Smith Grove area and another truck goes out; we are running out of trucks — five are working now.

The phone keeps ringing and the radios on the trucks are going constantly. In the rush, one call is overlooked—we hear plenty about that later. It is quitting time, but only the girls go home.

J. C. (Jones) is on the phone and I'm on the radio. The boys clear up the trouble in Rowan, but there is plenty more for them to do. As soon as they clear up one case they go on to another.

It's getting dark now and everybody is hungry, but we can't eat yet because two main lines are still out. The boys from Taylorsville call in and say their trouble is all cleared up—the ones at Sugar Grove can't get their line to stay on. Somewhere there is a bad short. They prepare to isolate it down — which will take several hours.

Tree Down On Line

Just then G. M. Melton and E. C. Hendrix, Jr., from around Cornatzer come into the office and report a tree across the line. I radio this to the boys and they go right to it—35 minutes later the break is repaired and service is restored, thanks to Mr. Melton and Mr. Hendrix.

By now it's 9:00 p.m. and all the main lines are back on, but we still have six or more individual cases. We grab a bite to eat and throw transformers on the trucks to fix these. By midnight service is restored almost everywhere — and ten men have done a whole day's work since 4:00 p.m.

That's what goes on during a storm. If service seems slow, especially in the individual cases, remember that every man we have is working somewhere—and one of them will get to you just as soon as possible. Above all, call your outage in just as soon as possible and report any trouble you see on the line—it may save hours of work.

Accidents Cause Huge Farm Loss

"Accidents caused by indifference and thoughtlessness continue to rob the nation of the lives and services of thousands of farm residents each year," said President Truman in a recent statement proclaiming the week of July 20-26 as National Farm Safety Week.

The President called on every farm owner and resident to cooperate in practicing effective safety measures. In his statement he also said that the number of unnecessary casualties can be greatly reduced by exercising caution and effort on the part of every farm family in the nation.

The conservation of manpower and property is vital to national defense security, the President pointed out.

President Truman requested all organizations and persons interested in farm life to join in a campaign to develop farm safety habits and prevent needless accidents on the farm and elsewhere.

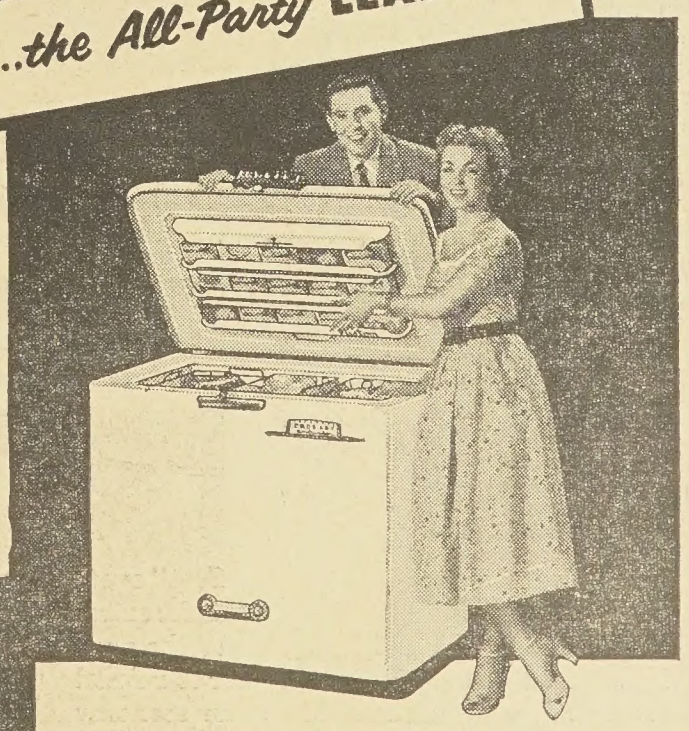
The theme for the ninth annual observance, according to H. M. Ellis, in charge of agriculture engineering work for State College Extension Service, is "Adopt Right Attitudes for Farm Safety."

CROSLEY

You Want the Crosley Shelvador®—with Completely "Care-Free" Automatic Defrosting!

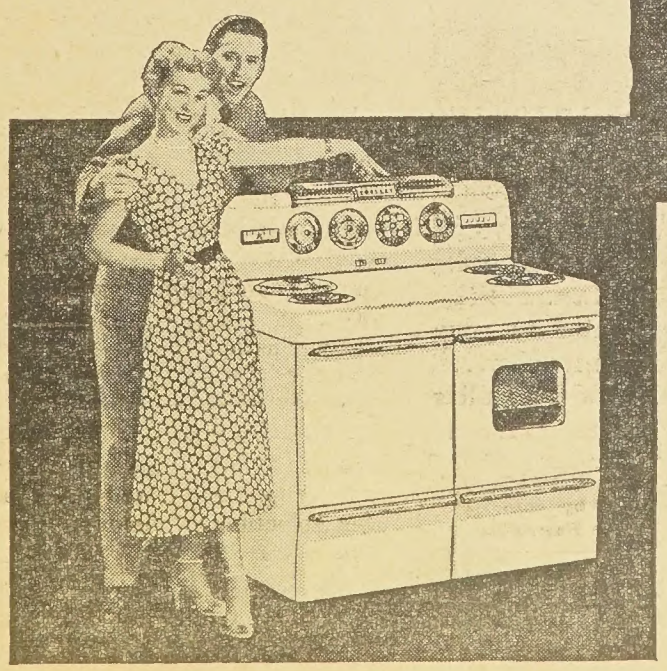
This Shelvador Refrigerator has *everything!* Completely "Care-Free" Automatic Defrosting—with nothing to turn on or off—no jar or pan to empty. Shelves *completely recessed in the big thick door*—not just "hung on" it! Twice as much food where you want it—*in front, in sight, in reach!* Plus giant freezer, meat holder, ButterSafe, crispers. Model T-CAD-12 shown, 12 others from $199.95.

You Want CROSLEY...*the All-Party* LEADER!



You Want the Shelvador® Freezer—It Alone Almost Doubles Top-Level Space!

Now—it's *easier* to get at foods you want quickly! For Crosley's exclusive shelves on the lid almost *double* top-level space. And you can regulate it from 0° to 20° below zero. Model CDF-8 illustrated—one of 7 models from $269.95.



You Want the Crosley Electric Range—It Cooks 5 Ways AUTOMATICALLY!

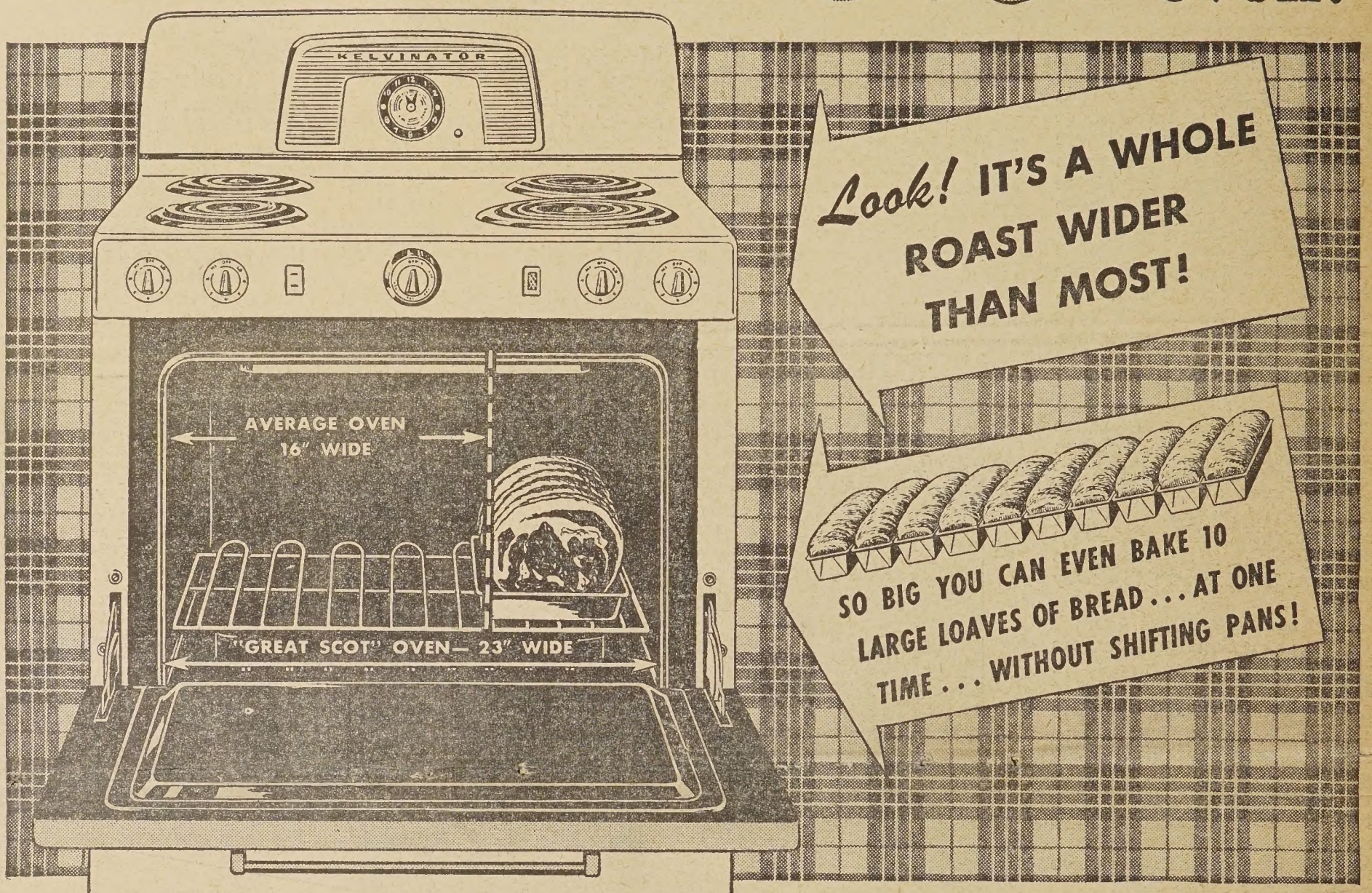
S'wonderful! Cooks 5 ways automatically—to free you for other things! 7 heat speeds on surface units for precise heat and "Colortrol" switches assure accurate selection of heat speeds. "Hastyheat" Unit heats faster than any cooking fuel. Plus "easy-to-work-with" divided top. Model RD-CO, shown. 8 other models—including 2 apartment sizes—from $169.95.

CROSLEY Division AVCO Cincinnati 25, Ohio

Better Products for Happier Living

Shelvador ® Refrigerators • Shelvador ® Freezers • Sinks • Food Waste Disposers • Electric Ranges
Electric Water Heaters • Steel Kitchen Cabinets • Room Air Conditioners • Radios • Television

New! Kelvinator 30-inch electric range with the "GREAT SCOT" oven!



Look! IT'S A WHOLE ROAST WIDER THAN MOST!

SO BIG YOU CAN EVEN BAKE 10 LARGE LOAVES OF BREAD . . . AT ONE TIME . . . WITHOUT SHIFTING PANS!

Model ER-352 Illustrated

*A COMPLETELY DELUXE AUTOMATIC RANGE AT A REAL SCOTCH PRICE ONLY $229.95**

Just look at the size of that "Great Scot" oven. It's big enough to cook full-size meals for extra-hungry harvest hands! But great as the oven is in size, this compact Kelvinator is r-r-real thrifty . . . with features that mean economy in your kitchen!

Here's amazing new *electric* speed, too! Oven pre-heats to 350° in 5 minutes. The broiler gets red hot in 10 seconds! All 4 high-speed surface units have 7 measured heats, instead of the usual 5. Here's heat so low you can cook applesauce without water . . . or so fast you can scramble eggs in 3½ minutes!

Here's everything you need for big-meal cooking in today's modern streamlined farm kitchen. See this amazing, new low-cost Kelvinator at your Kelvinator Dealer's. Compare its size . . . its features . . . its price. When you do, you'll say—"Great Scot" . . . that's the range for our farm!

GET ALL THESE DELUXE FEATURES AT THE ONE LOW PRICE!

- ★ **GIANT OVEN. Big enough to cook a complete meal including the largest turkey all at one time! Yet very economical because the oven is so efficient. Current is on only 1 minute out of 4.**
- ★ **Exclusive "Heat Lock" Oven Door. Ingenious door closure design that keeps heat inside. Provides better baking . . . more even heat . . . greater economy and a much cooler kitchen.**
- ★ **SUPER-FAST OVEN PRE-HEAT. With automatic cut-off. Units cut off and red light signals when baking temperature is reached.**
- ★ **AUTOMATIC OVEN-TIMER. Starts, times, stops the cooking automatically. And it's designed right into this beautiful range.**
- ★ **4 EXTRA-FAST SURFACE UNITS. Each has an inner and outer cooking element to fit different-sized utensils for economy.**
- ★ **7-HEAT SURFACE UNITS instead of 5 for greater flexibility . . . better cooking results.**
- ★ **Full-width storage drawer. Loads of room for most used utensils!**
- ★ **Handy appliance outlet for plugging in percolator, toaster, mixer!**

*Suggested retail price is for delivery in your kitchen. Installation, if any, state and local taxes extra. Price and specifications subject to change without notice.

THERE IS A BETTER ELECTRIC RANGE FOR THE FARM HOME...

IT'S **Kelvinator**

DIVISION OF NASH-KELVINATOR CORP., DETROIT 32, MICHIGAN